The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4585. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1866. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

What class of people will be most susceptible to attacks from cholera?

Evidently those affected with any disease of the stomach, liver or any of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons undoubtedly will be more liable to contract this disease than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we restore and keep these organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, using moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions, of that great strengthening tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots and herbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists this country affords. It is

NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION

in any sense of the word; contains no whisky, rum or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear or risk of those using it contracting the disease or vice of intemperance. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this Bitters with the many others before the public prepared from liquor of some kind.

During the

CHOLERA SEASON

of 1849 this Bitters was extensively used throughout the entire country

AS A PREVENTIVE,

and we have not heard of a single instance in which this Bitters was used where the person suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

The great strengthening Tonic,

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!!

resulting from any cause whatever.

Prostration of the System,

induced by

SEVERE HARDSHIPS,

EXPOSURE,

FEVERS,

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,

MALE OR FEMALE,

ADULT OR YOUTH,

will find in this Bitters

a pure tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effect.

This Bitters will cure the most severe cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

and diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs, and is the only sure, certain and safe remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

All are more or less affected during the Spring and Fall, with torpidity of that important organ of digestion, the liver. This Bitters, without containing any preparation of mercury, or by purging, acts powerfully on this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and gives a tone to the whole system; hence

HEALTH, ENERGY AND STRENGTH

take the place of

Sickness, Debility and Lassitude.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility,

Diseases of the Kidneys.

And Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullnes or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

We have a host of testimonials from all parts of the country, but space will allow of the publication of but few of them; hence we select those of well-known persons, whose intelligence and discrimination are beyond doubt, and we will pay one thousand dollars to any one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

From A. McMakin, Esq., New-York, No. 663 Broadway, March 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS procured at your establishment.

A member of the family has been for many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer similar sufferers to

Yours truly,

A. McMAKIN.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259 Canal-st.:

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I oftentimes inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1862.

From Rev. Levi J. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.:

* * * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,

No. 264 Shackamaxon-st.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

PRICE:

Single bottle $1, or a half dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch-st.,

Philadelphia, Penn.

JONES & EVANS,

Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

The agency in NEW-YORK is at

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 Broadway.

THE FENIAN FOOLISHNESS.

Our Government Orders the Arrest of the Ringleaders.

Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec All Not Taken Yet.

Seizure of Several Car Loads of Fenian Arms.

Evident Disorganization of the Entire Affair.

Gen. Meade a More Formidable Enemy than Gen. Napier.

Why Cannot Uncle Sam Leave the Boys Alone.

Fenian Prisoners and Military Funerals in Toronto.

The Law under which the Fenians are to be Tried.

The United States Government Sustains Neutrality—Orders to Arrest all Leading Fenians.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5.

PRESERVATION OF NEUTRALITY.

The Attorney-General has issued the following circular to the District-Attorneys and Marshals of the United States:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1866.

By direction of the President, you are hereby instructed to cause the arrest of all prominent leading or conspicuous persons called Fenians, who you may have probable cause to believe have been, or may be, guilty of violations of the neutrality laws of the United States. JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General.

Excitement Subsiding—Names of Prisoners—The Law in their Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, June 5.

I arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning from Hamilton, everything in that city being very quiet. The excitement prevailing here last night has in a great measure subsided. It appears to have been occasioned by a call for more volunteer troops. At midnight the bugles were sounded to summon the volunteers, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, every one seeming anxious to go. Fourteen cars were designated and ordered to prepare at once for departure to Montreal. The detachments were divided into two battalions, the first being under command of Lieut.-Col. A. M. SMITH, and the second under Col. WILLIAMS. Both battalions left for Montreal about 3 o'clock this morning, by Grand Trunk special train.

The city is full of troops, and fresh additions are constantly arriving.

Twenty-one of the Fenian prisoners captured at Fort Erie were brought to this city yesterday morning, under a guard from the Forty-seventh Regiment of Regulars, under command of Lieut. J. A. SMITH. They were handed to the custody of the Governor of the Toronto jail. The following is the list complete:

Jas. Diamond, New-York.	Thos. Davis, Cincinnati.
Jno. Smith, Nashville.	Patk. O'Neill, Cincinnati.
Patk. Connors, New-York.	Jas. Spaulding, Cincinnati.
Patk. Donohue, Buffalo.	John Gallagher, Phillipsburg, N. J.
Wm. Hayden, Louisville.	
Jas. McDonough, Buffalo.	Michl. Shannon, Cincinnati.
Henry Marvin, Buffalo.	Jno. Rogan, Oswego, N. Y.
Daniel Foley, Buffalo.	Patk. Kirby, New-Orleans.
Patk. McGrath, Brooklyn.	Thos. Cooney, Buffalo.
Jas. Bell, Fort Erie.	Rev. Jno. McMahon, Parish Priest, Anderson, Ind.
John. Quinn, Buffalo.	

The prisoners, with one exception, are Roman Catholics.

Nearly all of them denied being Fenians. A preliminary examination was held yesterday before Mr. MACNAB, Police Magistrate. They will probably be tried before a Military Court Martial, under section 1 of chapter 98, page 923, consolidated statutes of Upper Canada, which runs as follows:

First—In case any person, being a citizen or subject of any foreign State or country at peace with Her Majesty, be or continues in arms against Her Majesty within Upper Canada, or commits any act of hostility therein, or enters Upper Canada with design or intent to levy war againt Her Majesty, or to commit any felony therein, for which any person would by the laws of Upper Canada be liable to suffer death, then the Governor may order the assembling of a militia general Court-martial for the trial of such person, agreeably to the Militia Law, and upon being found guilty by such Court-martial of offending against this act, such person shall be sentenced by such Court-martial to suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be awarded by the Court. W.

The Queen's Own—Funeral of their Members Killed at Ridgeway.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Tuesday, June 5.

The Queen's Own volunteers, of this city, were expected here this afternoon, and great preparations were made by the citizens to receive them. A dispatch was, however, received at 2 P. M., stating that the battalion had been suddenly ordered to Stratford. The Torontonians evince great pride in this gallant little command.

The funeral of those members of the Queen's Own battalion who fell in the action of Saturday took place this afternoon. The public buildings, banks and stores were closed at 1 P. M., and the dwellings and places of business were draped in mourning; flags were lowered at half-mast, and the church bells were tolled as the procession passed through the streets. The procession started from the drill-sheds at 3:30 o'clock, being formed in the following order:

Band of Her Majesty's Forty-seventh Regiment.

Firing party.

Remains of Ensign McEchern, Corporal De Fries, Privates Alderson, Anderson and Tempest.

The mourners.

The Committee of Upper Canada College.

Company Third Provisional Battalion of Volunteers of Fifty-eighth Military District.

Privates and non-commissioned officers of the army,

Officers of volunteers, according to rank.

Officers of the army, according to rank.

Col. Davison, commanding Fifty-eighth and Tenth Military Districts.

The Mayor and Corporation, and over three thousand citizens on foot and in carriages.

As the cortege passed down King-street the sidewalks and windows were crowded with spectators, who watched with mournful interest the immense procession, as it slowly proceeded toward the cemetery. The day was cloudy, and slight showers prevailed, making the city appear still more gloomy amidst its funeral sorrow. Major-Gen. NAPIER was expected to be present, but the pressure of military duties prevented him from doing so.

The night trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad are discontinued, between this city and Montreal, on account of the pressure of public business. W.

Col. Booker Relieved—Arrests of Fenian Spies—Action of the United States Authorities Highly Commended.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, June 4.

Col. ALFRED BOOKER, commanding the Thirteenth Volunteers, has been relieved from command, and has returned to this city. It is understood that he has offered his resignation, but it has not been acted upon. His conduct at the battle of Limestone Ridge is said to be the cause.

The *Times* of this city publishes a special telegram this evening from Prescott, almost directly opposite Ogdensburgh, in which it is stated that no Fenian demonstration has yet taken place against Prescott. The *Times'* correspondent states that Fenians are arriving by every train at DeKalb Junction, in the rear of Ogdensburgh, and are switched off to Malone. The town of Prescott is perfectly crammed with Canadian troops, volunteers and regulars.

Two armed steamers are now on their way up the St. Lawrence from Quebec for service on the Lakes, having been dispatched by the Canadian authorities.

The Executive Council are in constant session.

Fifty more of the Fenian prisoners, captured by the Canadians during their movements on Saturday, have been forwarded from Port Colborne to Brantford, where they are lodged in jail. Among them is a Scotchman named DAVID FOUNDUN, who claims to be a Chaplain in one of the Fenian regiments.

Several important arrests have been made in this vicinity of Fenian spies. The garrison is to be at once augmented. Large bodies of troops will be sent up to-night. The enthusiasm among the Canadians is unbounded, and the feeling of loyalty is most intense.

The action of the United States authorities is everywhere commenced, the recent orders issued by Gen. MEADE being received with favor. Affairs in this region are substantially quiet.

Seizures of Fenian Arms—Ther Men Still Coming Toward the Border.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURGH, Tuesday, June 5—11 P. M.

At 9 o'clock last night the troops which arrived here at noon were dispatched by Gen. MEADE, by special train, to De Kalb Junction, for the purpose of intercepting four car-loads of Fenian arms and ammunition destined for the army assembling at Malone. Information reached here that Gen. SWEENEY had detailed fifty picked men to proceed *viâ* the 2 P. M. train to Watertown, for the purpose of looking up and bringing forward this material, which had been switched off at Watertown, and run down toward Cape Vincent. They had succeeded in their mission, and had returned as far as Richville, the next station south of De Kalb Junction, when they received information of the presence of the troops at the Junction, and at once commenced to disembark the arms and munitions for the purpose of secreting them. This fact soon became known to the officers in command at the Junction, and the troops were ordered forward, and reached and seized the arms and munitions before the Fenians had time to secrete them. At 11:50 P. M., the wires both east and south of this place were cut by the Fenians, for the purpose of preventing the authorities from obtaining a knowledge of their movements, but the troops had already gone forward and the object was defeated. At 11 A. M. to-day, the regulars returned to this place, bringing with them the arms and ammunition captured, and causing considerable excitement. It was all marked to private parties at Potsdam and Malone.

At 1 P. M. to-day another company of United States troops arrived here from the East.

Gen. MEADE is still here, having made this post his headquarters for the present.

The noon train switched off another detachment of Fenians at De Kalb Junction, who went on over the route taken by those who passed on Friday and Saturday.

I have information that the train due here at midnight has about two hundred Fenians on board, and that the first train to-morrow will bring three hundred more.

The men concentrated at Malone are represented as rigidly temperate and orderly, extremely reticent, and give no information in relation to future designs or movements. All who have come this way have refrained from offering offence to any, and are careful about committing acts of an unlawful character.

There are flying rumors that other bodies of men are coming down the St. Lawrence with boats, but we are unable to learn whether they are founded on facts or speculation. It will probably be several days before their designs will be fully developed. No attempt will be made to cross the St. Lawrence in this vicinity.

Later—11 *P. M.*—Another car load of arms and ammunition has been seized at De Kalb Junction by a detachment of troops who left here on a special train this evening. It is now on its way to this place for safe-keeping.

The troops which arrived from the East to-day were ordered to Malone, and left for that destination at 7 this evening.

All Quiet on the Western Frontier.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, June 5.

Rumors of a most alarming character from all quarters prevailed here all during last night, but they are mostly exploded this morning.

At Goderich, Sarnia, Collingwood, Windsor and other principal cities on the Western frontier, all was quiet at noon to-day.

The Fenian prisoners brought here will probably be tried by Court-martial without much delay. The feeling against them is most intense.

Meeting at Buffalo—The Fenian Prisoners Released.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 5.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Fenians was held in the Opera House to-night.

The speakers seemed confident of the ultimate success of the present operations. They said men were coming from all parts of the Union—even from California—to aid the cause of Irish Independence. About $2,000 was subscribed.

The United States revenue steamer *Fessenden* returned to-night from Barcelona, where she had been sent by Gen. BARRY, and reports no Fenians there.

By orders of the Government at Washington, the Fenian prisoners here have been released to-night—the men on their own recognizance, and the officers on $500 bail—all to appear at Canandaigua when required, and subscribe that they will not take up arms in American waters.

There are a large number of Fenians in town from abroad, and a prominent member of the Council tells us that "Things are working," and something will be done ere long. Distant thunder being heard to-night, rumor has it that a battle is being fought.

Legal Proceedings in Buffalo—More Prisoners Captured by the Canadians—Several Reported to have been Shot.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 5—1:15 P. M.

At an early hour this morning warrants were issued by the United States Commissioners in this city, commanding the United States Marshals to apprehend the Fenian officers who are now on board the steamer *Michigan*, and bring them before the Commissioners for examination, when it will be decided whether they shall be held for trial before Judge HALL. The complaint is stated as follows:

Whereas, Complaint has this day been made that —— did on or about the 31st of May, 1866, at the City of Buffalo, within the Northern District of New-York, and jurisdiction of the United States, begin and set on foot, and provide and prepare the means for a military expedition to be carried on from thence against the territory and dominions of the Province of Upper Canada, her Government and people, with which the United States are at peace, contrary to the provisions of the Act of Congress concerning neutrality, passed April 20, 1818, &c.

It is said that the officers will make no defence, confessing to a breach of the neutrality laws.

The writ of *habeas corpus* was served last evening, returnable at 9 o'clock this morning; but the hearing was postponed till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, to give Commander BRYSON, of the *Michigan*, time to consult with the Washington authorities.

The prisoners are really in custody of the civil authorities, and the military and naval forces are guarding them.

On the other side, early this morning, four more Fenian prisoners were brought in and placed in the Niagara Ferry-house. Many of them met with a quicker fate, as the volunteers shot them dead when found. It is reported that no less than twenty-five or thirty have been shot in the woods round about Fort Erie and Ridgeway. But this need confirmation.

A Large Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 5.

There is great excitement among the Fenians here. There was a large meeting at Mozart Hall last night, at which a Committee of thirty prominent citizens were appointed to raise funds for war purposes.

There was a tremendous mass meeting in the Court-house to-night. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. It is believed that the efforts now being made will result in the union of the O'Mahony and Roberts-Sweeny wings.

It is expected that another large delegation will leave for the North to-morrow, and that St. Louis will furnish 3,000 men in all.

Recruits at the South—Col. O'Neill a Rebel Officer.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 4.

One hundred and fifty Fenians are waiting marching orders here. High Fenian officials say they will leave for the front to-morrow.

Col. O'NEILL, fighting in Canada, was formerly of the Eleventh Federal Tennessee Regiment. He afterward commanded the galvanized regiment recruited from among the Andersonville and other prisoners.

Seizure of Arms at Richville.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, June 5.

The Fenian train was come up with at Richville, the first station south of De Kalb Junction, by a company of United States troops, who took the arms, ammunition and men in charge. The Fenians were unloading the arms when the troops arrived, intending to run them across the country, having received information of troops awaiting them at De Kalb. No resistance was made.

This morning's train going north has on board a company of Fenians and a detachment of United States regulars.

The Main Force Reported to be Moving Toward Canada from Vermont.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Special dispatches from St. Albans, dated to-day, say that the main column of the Fenians commenced moving from Fairfield, Vt., at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the column heading toward Canada. Small detachments soon afterward followed in the same direction.

Gens. SPEAR and MAHAN remain at St. Albans, to organize recruits and look after expected arms and ammunition.

The non-arrival of war material has delayed the movement.

It is known that a large amount of much-needed stores had been sent from Troy, N. Y., for this point, and its failure to arrive had caused serious disappointment.

Trusty officials and men have been dispatched to hunt up and secure the missing material.

Seven car-loads of Fenians arrived from Massachusetts this morning, bound to the front.

Gens. SPEAR and MAHAN intend to leave for the front to-day.

Altogether the Canadians have about 100 prisoners, of whom 50 are doubtless civilians, as arrests were made with very little discretion. Sixty are now reported to be lodged in Brantford jail and at Port Colborne.

All the trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad are running regularly east and west.

Col. LYNCH, of Chicago, who assumed command at Buffalo on Friday night, left the city on Sunday night, and is reported to have taken with him a number of the Fenians who were waiting to reënforce Col. O'NEILL. Col. LYNCH declared that had the situation been known at Chicago, any number of troops could have been obtained for the purpose of joining the Fenians at Fort Erie.

An expedition comprising some three hundred men, under the command of Capt. DONOHUE, is reported to have left the city last night. Their destination is unknown, but their departure was known to the United States authorities.

Gen. BARRY last night received a dispatch from Gen. MEADE, stating that no landings had been affected at any point in his vicinity.

Two companies of Battery H, United States Artillery, from Fort Schuyler, arrived here this morning, and other troops came last night.

The report that arms had been seized at P. O'DAY's store, who is the Head Center here, is, we believe, incorrect, as the only arms taken from his store were seized in the way of business by the Fenians.

We can get no confirmation of the street rumor that United States Consul BLAKE at Fort Erie was insulted by a British officer or any other man.

The Fenians Encamped on the Vermont Frontier—More United States Troops on the Way.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 5.

A St. Albans special dispatch to the Boston *Herald* says that leading Fenian officers there declare positively that the border will be crossed in fifty-eight hours. They have numerous and experienced scouts in the Canadian camp and its vicinity, and have hourly reports of the situation. These are such as to give encouragement, and both officers and men are sanguine of success. Their plans are nearly perfected for the onward movement, which will probably be directed against a force of Canadian volunteers, whom the Fenians regard with contempt. There are no new important developments. The advance of the right wing halted this morning at a spot eight miles from the frontier line, and are encamped on level ground, on the edge of a timber tract. Two companies of United States troops, from Fort Trumbull, passed through St. Albans last night, it is supposed for Rouse's Point, and two companies from New-York reached St. Albans to-day, and encamped there. A good supply of muskets had reached the Fenians, but ammunition was scarce.

The Main Body Reported in Motion from Vermont Toward the Frontier.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 5.

Special dispatches from St. Albans, dated to-day, say that the main column of the Fenians commenced moving from Fairfield at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the column heading toward Canada.

Small detachments soon afterward followed in the same direction.

Gens. SPEAR and MAHAN remain at St. Albans to organize recruits and look after expected arms and ammunition.

The non-arrival of war material has delayed the movement.

Movements in New-England.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 5.

It is estimated that 600 Fenians left Boston yesterday afternoon for St. Albans and Northern New-York.

About 300 belonging to the Third Regiment left by the Lowell Railroad, under command of Col. B. F. FINAN.

About an equal number took the Fitchburgh Railroad. These were a portion of Col. CONTRIE's cavalry regiment. They were under the command of Capt. O'NEIL LARKIN.

More Recruits.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 5.

A company of United States troops, from Eastport, Me., passed through here to-day for the Canadian frontier.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 5.

From five to seven hundred Fenians left for the Canadian frontier by the Northern train to-night.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, June 5.

Another company of Fenians, 60 strong, will leave here for the frontier in the morning.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, June 5.

A meeting of the friends of Ireland was held here last evening, which was quite fully attended. Some volunteers for the Canadian expedition were obtained, and some money subscribed. It is understood that a detachment will be sent from this city and the towns in the vicinity.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, June 5.

Two more cars loaded with United States troops passed up to-day on the Hudson River Railroad *en route* for the seat of war.

Meeting at Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, June 5.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Fenians was held here this evening. Stirring addresses were made by several gentlemen. A battalion will probably be organized at once. $1,200 was subscribed on the spot.

Fenianism in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, May 5.

There is a great Fenian excitement here. At a meeting to-night $1,100 were raised, and an hour later a full company left for St. Albans. A crowd of a thousand people at the depot bade them "God speed!" The excitement on the streets recalls the early days of the late war.

Another company leaves to-morrow.

Head-Centre Stephens to Visit Richmond.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 5.

At a meeting of Fenians last night, resolutions were adopted expressing pleasure at the anticipated visit of STEPHENS, and pledging the Brotherhood of Richmond to sustain him in his efforts to restore harmony and order. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for the reception of STEPHENS.

Seizure of Arms at Watertown—United States Troops Watching Fenian Movements.

WATERTOWN, Tuesday, June 5—11:30 P. M.

Two more carloads of arms and ammunition were seized to-day—one at Watertown and one at De Kalb Junction.

A company of the United States regulars are now here to prevent the Fenians from repeating the last night's raid.

A number of supposed Fenians passed north on this afternoon train.

There does not seem to be any accession to the Fenian force from this city.

Full List of the Prisoners at the Fenian Camp.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Express.

FENIAN CAMP, RUINS OF FORT ERIE, June 2—10 P. M.

The following is a complete list of the prisoners now in the hands of the Fenians at this point. They were captured in the fight at LEWIS's house in the village of Fort Erie this afternoon. All are well treated and appear to be very comfortable:

Lieut. Scofield, Isaac Pew, Robert Offspring, Wm. Black, Gideon Griswold, Robert Armstrong, Wm. Brown, Jacob Garner, Jno. Waters, Edward Armstrong, Patrick Roach, J. H. Boyle, Samuel Cook, Jas. Coleman, Thos. Boyle, Chas. Campbell, Stephen Beattie, Isaac Dickerson, Vilroy McKee, S. Radcliff, Joseph Beavly, Morris Weaver, Jonathan W. Hager, Sergeant-Major Boyle, Charles Nimms, James S. Greenhill and Joseph Simpson, Thirteenth Battery, Hamilton; —— Spencer, Toronto Rifles, Queen's Own; R. W. Hines, No. 8 Company Queen's Own, Trinity College; Wm. Ellis and D. Junor, No. 9 Company Queen's Rifles, University; Colin Forsythe, No. 10 Company Queen's Rifles, Highland; Sam Cormick, Sames Robertson, Abram Thewlis, George B. McGee, Thos. Arderley, M. Burgess, Harry Niff, Wm. Nugent and Joseph Gamble, of the Naval Brigade, Dunnville; B. Judge, civilian, Fort Erie.

The house of GEO. LEWIS, a tavern and post-office, is now turned into an hospital. Dr. S. TROWBRIDGE, of Buffalo, is attending the wounded here, and the Erie and Niagara Railroad House is also used for hospital purposes. In these places are the following men:

DR. RICHARD S. KING, of Port Robinson, Welland Canal, ankle joint shattered and will undoubtedly lose his foot. (Dr. KING was brought to this city last night, and his foot was amputated by Dr. MINER.—ED. *Express*.)

MATTHEW CROTTY, of Cincinnati, Sergeant of Eighteenth Fenian Regiment, is at the Erie and Niagara Railroad House; shot in the hand.

JNO. LYNCH, also of Cincinnati, and private in the Eighteenth Fenian Regiment, is shot in the thigh, the bone being shattered below the trochanter major. He is now at the E. and N. R. R. House.

A Kentucky man, too badly wounded to give his name, is lying at the same place. He is shot in the neck, and will probably die.

MICHAEL RAFFERTY, of Louisville—Capt. BOLAND's independent company of Fenian cavalry—wrist shattered badly, and slight wound in side.

JOHN BRADLEY, Port Colborne, Welland Battery, shot in knee joint.

JOHN HERBISON, Welland Battery, wounded badly in leg.

What is Doing in the City—Recruiting for the "Fenian Army" Openly Carried on—How the Raid is Looked upon by the Public.

The general interest in matters pertaining to Fenianism is rapidly dying out, and what little is left is spread out very thinly among those who claim Ireland as their native land. Sensation dispatches from the Canadian border fail to produce the excitement which they did a day or two since, and the sensation daily papers yesterday omitted their Fenian extras. Knots of excited men no longer gather together at the street corners, and save for the few habitual loungers at the several Fenian Headquarters one would not know that anything unusual had occurred to stir the souls of our excitable Celtic population. The news from Canada is not calculated to inspire them with the greatest amount of confidence in Gen. SWEENY's ability to crush the British lion in a single hour, although there are many who assert with a degree of positiveness which would indicate a thorough acquaintance with the "inner circles" of Fenianism, that the valiant General has but just commenced his operations—that the curtain has but just gone up on the first scene of the first act of the drama, and that ere it drops for good we shall see a grand tableaux, in which the "Harp of Erin" will be seen waving triumphantly over the flayed carcass of the defunct British lion, while demoralized Canadians will be seen retreating to the rear in a disordered state, to the lively air of "the wearing of the green." Certain it is, that if the leaders who have drawn their adherents into this suicidal scheme ever had any hope, they have not lost it as yet, or at least they make no such sign, whatever may be their true sentiments. They indulge in the most glowing language when discoursing of what is to be speedily accomplished by Gen. SWEENY. They say that Fenian volunteers by the thousand are flocking to various points on the border, and that it is doubtful if they can use all that is offering. Without the interference of our Government, an army of 50,000 men was to have been upon the soil of Canada before this, and even with that interference that number of soldiers are to be upon the Canadian war path before the close of the present week. All the munitions of war that will be required for a three months' campaign, it is said, are in the possession of the Fenians. The arms which our Government allowed its soldiers to retain when mustered out are now in the possession of the Fenians, and doing duty on the border. Nearly all the old soldiers who have joined the expedition contribute the arms which our Government allowed them to purchase at one-third their value. At ROBERTS' headquarters, yesterday, there was but little doing. That gentleman transacts his business quietly, and the chronic loafers are none the wiser for hanging about there continually. The clerks are little better informed than the other loafers, but continue to devote their energies to the manipulation of Irish bonds, and to gloat over the few scattering greenbacks which credulous Irishmen offer in exchange for these promises to pay "six months after the establishment of the Republic of Ireland." This Canada raid has increased the sale of bonds to a considerable extent; previously, a purchaser was regarded as a natural curiosity, worthy of a conspicuous place in BARNUM's collection. Very little sympathy is expressed by the Fenians here for their unfortunate brothers who have fallen into the hands of the British; they evidently do not anticipate that they will be rigorously dealt with, for the Irish heart is prone to generous emotions. When the hard fate of the prisoners becomes definitely known there will be no end to the sympathy manifested for them. The impression seems to have gained currency that, even if the Canadians are inclined to inflict summary punishment upon the captured Fenians, our Government will interfere to prevent it. They say "we have fought and suffered in your defence, and you cannot see our friends sacrificed when fighting for their own country." This plea may avail to secure the release of those captured by our troops, but it becomes another story for those across the line. They took their lives in their hands and ran all risks. Among other classes, however, there is a universal expression of pity for all who have been captured, and, indeed, for all who have been induced to leave their occupations and engage in such a Quixotic expedition.

Strenuous exertions are being made to secure recruits for the invading army, and offices for their enlistments have been opened in several places. Ex-M. C. and Ex-Col. JAMES KERRIGAN, the redoutable, has been authorized to raise a brigade of Fenian troops, of which he is to be the commander. He has opened a recruiting office at the Tammany Hotel, where he flings to the breeze the green flag, and raises some little excitement. A notice is posted at the door reading as follows: "Wanted—5,000 laborers—transportation furnished." Quite a crowd was collected around the hotel throughout the day, and several hundred enthusiastic Celts recorded their names or made their marks upon the Colonel's enlistment rolls. A list of names is an easy thing to get, but it is a troublesome matter to find their owners when the muskets are ready and the orders to march are issued. KERRIGAN expects to have his full compliment of men within a very few days, and promises to leave at once for the seat of war. It is rumored that Ex-United States Marshal ISAIAH RYNDERS is interested in this brigade organization, but there is little hope of his going to the front.

At the STEPHENS headquarters the usual routine business is transacted with a remarkable degree of quietness. Mr. STEPHENS is at present in Washington, and is not expected to return for some time. His adherents collectively still cling to him and to his policy, but a few individuals, carried away by the prospect of a "Donnybrook Fair" skirmish in Canada, are deserting to the Roberts-Sweeny enemy, and linking their fortunes with the army of invasion. The Stephens people say that a few days will suffice for the pricking of the present bubble, and that in the reaction which is to follow, Irishmen will come to their senses and recognize and hold fast to that which is good, and that it will all result in giving to them the ascendency, and to Ireland her Freedom.

Fenian Meeting in Williamsburgh.

Fenian movements were very active in the Eastern District yesterday. The Emmet Circle meeting in Masonic Hall, Grand-street, recruited a company of forty young men, who will leave for the Canadian frontier to-day, under Capt. PATRICK COLLINS. The Grattan Circle, Dr. MURPHY, Centre, also recruited forty young men, who will leave to-day under Capt. GEORGE E. SIMONDS. Last night a meeting of the Grattan Circle was held at Temperance Hall, corner of Grand and Seventh streets. Dr. MURPHY occupied the chair, and Mr. HUGH SHELLEY acted as Secretary. After some remarks by the Centre, Mr. JOHN GALLAGHER, delivered a very stirring address, in the course of which he said that the Americans had many wrongs to avenge, the honor of a great country was entrusted to them, and they never betrayed their trust. He also referred to Mr. CLARK's resolution in Congress, which drew out thunders of applause. Mr. GALLAGHER was followed by WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., late of the Irish Republic Circle, an O'Mahony institution. His appearance on the platform was hailed with repeated cheers. He said he gave in his adhesion to the present movement after mature deliberation. Other speakers followed, bonds to a considerable amount were sold, and the enthusiastic audience dispersed to assemble again at the mass meeting at Washington Hall on Friday evening.

TRIAL OF DAVIS.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Legal Tangling of the Davis Case—Nonsense About the Persecution of Jurors in the Davis Indictment—Signs of a Political War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 4, 1866.

Judge UNDERWOOD, not being the most learned of lawyers nor the ablest of men, has naturally enough, perhaps, so tangled the legal threads as to make a Gordian knot of the Davis trial, which will require much patience and ingenuity to unravel, and unraveled it must be before things can proceed decently and in order. The trouble is, that during the rebellion Congress transferred the Circuit Court of the United States from Richmond to Norfolk, and it was under the authority of that act, then unrepealed, that the May term of the Court was held in the latter city some weeks ago, when the indictment against DAVIS was found. A bill, however, was then pending in Congress transferring the Court back to Richmond; but it was not until some days after Judge UNDERWOOD had terminated his sittings at Norfolk that it was consummated and became a law. Nevertheless, UNDERWOOD, as is well known, adjourned the Circuit Court to meet here on the first Monday in June, and discharged the Grand Jury to the same time and place.

Since all this happened it has been gradually discovered—first, that DAVIS is entitled to counsel, and has exercised that right; and, second, that his attornies are gentlemen of some little legal acumen, and disposed to ask troublesome questions. Anxious as they undoubtedly are to secure a speedy trial, they are no less determined that their client shall have every legal right to which he may be entitled, and although they might not insist on the informality if not illegality of the Court, they would certainly note it, and make it a question of error in case of conviction.

Thus Judge UNDERWOOD finds himself in this position—the law declares May and November to be the months for the sessions of the Circuit Court in this district, and at the last May term the law specified Norfolk as the place. Yet a session of the Circuit Court is to be held in the City of Richmond in June by virtue of an adjournment had at Norfolk in May. Doubtless the Judge is ruminating upon these circumstances, for, notwithstanding this is the day he fixed for his adjourned session, he has not put in an appearance, nor has Mr. CHANDLER, the District Attorney, nor any other of the officials of the Court. A portion of the counsel of DAVIS arrived betimes to look after his interests, but they find themselves in the anomalous position of being the only persons in the city officially interested in the matter.

Verily is it not time that the curtain had fallen upon this farce? Let the Chief-Justice exercise the authority the new law gives him, and call a special session of the Circuit Court, and as the appointed time let the trial of DAVIS proceed with something like judicial regularity and decorum. All such exhibitions as we have had of late are tending to belittle the Government in the eyes of a people by no means sorry to see it placed in such a position, and should be sedulously avoided.

The *summa totalis*, then, of news to-day concerning the Davis trial is, that there has been no session of the Court; that Judge UNDERWOOD has most unexpectedly failed to arrive, and also to send any word as to when he would be here. Messrs. BRADY and REED still remain, but are as thoroughly in the dark as Major HENNESSY, the Assistant District-Attorney, who knows nothing whatever of the intentions of the Judge touching the adjourned session. He supposes, like everybody else, that Judge UNDERWOOD will be here to-morrow, and that some action will then be taken; but, like everybody else, he has no information whatever to ground the belief upon.

As a matter connected with the burden of this letter, I must refer to the statement now traveling the rounds, to the effect that the two members of the Norfolk Grand Jury living here have been subjected by the citizens to persecutions by reason of the action of that body in the Davis indictment. These statements refer to Messrs. WARDWELL and DUDLEY; and in the case of Mr. WARDWELL, the facts appear to be, on the showing of himself and friends, that his business (he being an ice merchant) has fallen off to some extent of late, and that he has received several anonymous letters abusing him in the best—or worst—Billingsgate style, and in some instances warning him to leave the city. So far as I have seen these letters, they emanate evidently from the very lowest sources, the orthography, syntax and chirography being all of a class, and that the lowest. No respectable man has interfered with Mr. WARDWELL or threatened him in any way whatever, and if, as is claimed, fifty-five have withdrawn from business connection with him, they have exercised a right, and may or may not have had a political motive. I find some of the best Union men here not to be particularly sorrowful over these alleged persecutions, and would conclude them not to be yet matter of national concern. As to the case of DUDLEY I am not yet fully informed.

Hon. B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, the member of Congress from this District, by his recently published letter, has done the nation a yeoman service that can only be fully appreciated by those who are thoroughly acquainted with Virginia politics. It has become fashionable of late to denounce in no measured terms those "recreant" sons of the State who did not go with her in Secession, and Mr. PLEASANTS, in a lecture the other night, having made allusions to the Congressional delegation elect from this State the reverse of complimentary, Mr. BARBOUR, in a half a column of dignified and eloquent words, announces that he will no longer submit to this abuse. In fact, his letter is a declaration of political war, and has already borne such good fruit that Mr. BARBOUR has been manfully defended by the Charlottesville *Chronicle*, the ablest journal in the State, and now almost the only thoroughly loyal one. The letter of Mr. BARBOUR and the leader of the *Chronicle* are the first definite indications I have seen of a possibility that the class of Virginians who always opposed Secession will wage an aggressive political war upon their enemies. It has been too much the custom here for men to offer excuses and palliations for their Unionism, and hence when Mr. BARBOUR and his party declared themselves the true friends of Virginia, as well as of the nation, they have taken a step long imperatively needed, but which may even now be productive of good. I do not, however, intend to wander into the politics of the State in this letter, saying what I have only for the purpose of calling attention to this sign of promise while it is visible. It may be beyond our ken to-morrow. E. C.

Opening of the Circuit Court—Judge Underwood's Charge to the Grand Jury.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, June 4.

Judge UNDERWOOD arrived from Alexandria this morning, and spent the forenoon at Gen. TERRY's headquarters, in the mansion formerly occupied by JEFFERSON DAVIS. Most of the non-resident members of the Grand Jury also arrived this morning, and made their appearance during the forenoon at the United States Court-room in the Custom-house. Soon after 11 o'clock, (the hour at which it was expected the adjourned session of the Circuit Court would be opened,) Messrs. REED, BRADY and BROWN, counsel for DAVIS, entered the court-room and engaged in conversation with prominent members of the Richmond Bar and others.

Messrs. VAN SICKLE and THOMAS H. EDSALL, of New-York, and CHARLES GROSS, of Philadelphia, junior counsel for JEFFERSON DAVIS, were also present. Not more than fifteen or twenty spectators, including two ladies from New-York, were in the court-room at any time during the day, it having been ascertained by actual count that the legal number of Grand Jurors was not present. Judge UNDERWOOD did not appear and occupy his seat till one o'clock. At that hour he entered the room, and the Court was formally opened by the crier.

By direction of Judge UNDERWOOD, the Clerk, W. H. BARRY, called the names of the Grand Jury, and fourteen responded. JAMES E. LIPSCOMB and H. L. WIZAND, of Richmond, who had been summoned to make up the requisite number, were then called to the Clerk's desk to qualify as jurors. The former declined to take the prescribed oath, and was excused. WIZAND took the oath, and occupied a seat with the other jurors.

Another long delay was caused by LIPSCOMB's refusal to qualify. Finally, GILBERT C. WALKER, of Norfolk, appeared, and took the oath. The panel being thus complete, the Judge, at 2 o'clock, delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: I am happy to meet you again and to know that you are still living, notwithstanding assaults that have been made upon you. Little need to be said in addition to the instructions given at Norfolk. Your last session has made you historical, and, I trust, efforts which have been made to intimidate you and to impede the course of justice, will not make you less faithful and earnest in the discharge of your public duties. We ought not to be surprised that the treasonable and licentious press of this State and city should wince and rage and become furious when treason and licentiousness are exposed and arraigned for trial and punishment: nor should we be surprised at the enormity and desperation exhibited when we remember that this city has long been the centre and seat of the greatest traffic in human beings that ever has disgraced the world—a traffic which has annually employed many hundreds of moral monsters, and many millions of capital, subsidizing the press, pulpit and politics of the State, rendering Richmond more infamous among men for its participation in this great crime than all the cities along the coasts of Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea, Congo, Loango, Angola and Benguela combined. The wonder rather is that so many traces of kindness, humanity and Christian civilization should have survived such debasing and brutalizing influences, and let us thank God and take courage that, more fortunate than the devoted cities of antiquity, we can count more than ten men who have stood faithful among the faithless. The complaints of threatened violence and intimidation which have been forwarded to me by several of your number for your late heroic and patriotic actions, have been submitted to the highest legal and military authorities of the Government, and I can assure you of the earnest sympathy and firm support of all the officers of the law, not excepting the President, whom the treasonable now flatter and fawn upon, but whom they will probably soon curse as heartily as they did two years ago. But, gentlemen, I am glad to call your attention to a law of Congress which puts your own vindication, as well as that of the country, into your own hands. In 1831 Congress enacted, as you will find on page 488 of the fourth volume of the Statutes at Large, as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted* that, if any person or persons shall corruptly, or by threats or force, endeavor to influence, intimidate or impede any juror, witness or officer in any Court of the United States in the discharge of his duty, or shall corruptly, or by threats or force, obstruct or impede the due administration of justice therein, every person or persons so offending shall be liable to prosecution, therefor by indictment, and shall, on conviction therefor, be punished by fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

Approved March 2, 1861.

You will thus have it in your own power to exercise a wholesome restraint upon licentious tongues and pens, and upon a Press which, as a blind leader of the blind, has been and still is one of the chief causes of past, present and prospective calumny and misfortune. The murders, duels, assassinations, violent and ungoverned passions, ending in self-conflagration and self-immolation unparalleled in any heathen country, the poverty, suffering, agony and degradation, which have given this city of almost unequaled natural capabilities its bad eminence, are the legitimate fruit of the teachings of its public Press; and anything you can be able to contribute toward reformation, will in the highest degree be serviceable to the cause of the country and of humanity. But, gentlemen, let us act with moderation and discrimination; for, though a prostituted Press is one of the greatest calamities, a free and virtuous Press is one of the greatest public blessings—the greatest ornament and the support of public virtue.

After delivering the charge, Judge UNDERWOOD remarked that in the absence of the foreman, Mr. HARRISON would act in that capacity.

The Grand Jury then retired to their room.

There being no formal business before the Court, Judge UNDERWOOD said:

We shall be happy to hear from members of the bar, always giving preference to members from a distance.

WM. B. REED, of Philadelphia, then addressed the Court as follows:

May it please your Honor, I beg to present myself, in conjunction with my colleagues, as the counsel of JEFFERSON DAVIS, a prisoner of state at Fortress Monroe, and under indictment for high treason in your Honor's Court. We find in the records of your Honor's Court an indictment charging Mr. DAVIS with this high offence, and it has seemed to us due the cause of justice, due to this tribunal, due to the feelings of one sort or another which may be described as chrystallizing around the unfortunate man, that we should come at the very earliest day to this tribunal, and ask of your Honor, or more properly the gentleman who represents the United States, the simple question: What is proposed to be done with this indictment? Is it to be tried? Is it—and this is a question perhaps that I have no right to ask—is it to be withdrawn, or is it to be suspended? If it is to be tried, may it please your Honor, speaking for my colleagues and myself, and for the absent client, I say with emphasis, I say it with earnestness, that we come here prepared instantly to try that case, and we shall ask no delay at your Honor's hands further than is necessary to bring the prisoner to face the Court, and to enable him under the statute in such cases made and provided, to examine the bill of indictment against him. Is it to be withdrawn? If so justice and humanity seem to us to prompt that we should know it. Is it to be suspended, postponed? If so, may it please the Court, with all respect to your Honor and the gentleman who conducts the public business here, your Honor must understand us as entering our most earnest protest. We ask a speedy trial on any charge that may be brought against Mr. DAVIS, here or in any other civil tribunal in the land. We may be now here representing, may it please the Court, a dying man. For thirteen months he has been in prison. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to him not only an impartial trial, which I am sure he will have, but a speedy trial, and we have come no slight distance; we have come in all sincerity; we have come with all respect to your Honor; we have come with strong sympathies with our client, professional and personal; we have come here simply to ask that question. I address it to the District Attorney, or I address it to your Honor, as may be the more appropriate, What disposition is proposed to be made with the bill of indictment against JEFFERSON DAVIS, now pending, for high treason?

Major J. L. HENNESSY, Assistant United States District-Attorney, said that he had been entirely unaware of the nature of the application just made. In the absence of the District-Attorney, Mr. CHANDLER, he was not prepared to answer the question, but would immediately telegraph to that gentleman the fact of such an application having been made. Mr. CHANDLER would probably arrive in Richmond this evening. If he failed to arrive, Major HENNESSY stated he would himself be prepared to answer the question to-morrow morning.

Judge UNDERWOOD, addressing the counsel for Mr. DAVIS—Am I to understand that that will be satisfactory?

Mr. REED—Entirely so.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

No Excitement About the Trial of Davis—Nothing Done Thus Far—Judge Underwood's Charge.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5.

Your Richmond correspondent to-night sends the following:

The initial proceedings in the Davis case have not produced any visible excitement whatever, even the fact well known in the city that Messrs. BRADY and REED would ask for some action in the case failing to draw more than thirty spectators to the Court-room. Judge REED, while making his inquiries of the District-Attorney, was eagerly listened to, and the reply of Maj. HENNESSY was as intently waited for. After all, those present only learned that they would learn something to-morrow. The reply of the District-Attorney to the inquiries of DAVIS' counsel will be that although an indictment for high treason had been found against DAVIS in the Circuit, the prisoner is not now, and has not at any time been, within the custody or control of the Court or of its officers, and that until the prisoner is put by the United States Government or otherwise within the control of the Court no action can be taken under the indictment. The Court will sustain this view of the District-Attorney, and here the case will for the present end. The charge which Judge UNDERWOOD took occasion to deliver to-day has awakened a most bitter feeling against him and United States officials generally. There is yet no danger of any resulting violence, but it has not allayed any of the bitter feeling before existing. Union men condemn the charge as well as Secessionists, though not with the bitterness of feeling the latter display. The Grand Jury have been in session all the afternoon, and it is understood will report indictments against some of the newspaper proprietors and editors, under the act of 1831, as well as others who have been threatening the Grand Jurors and other officers of the Court.

MISSOURI.

The Pacific Railroad—Adjournment of the General Assembly—Arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 5.

One hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad were completed yesterday, giving 383 miles of continuous rail west of St. Louis. This Company is now running 126 miles of road, including the Lawrence and Leavenworth branch, and will reach Fort Riley in the latter part of July.

The Old School Presbyterian Assembly adjourned last night to meet in Cincinnati next May.

Gen. GRANT's family arrived to-day.

NEW BOOKS.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By BENSON J. LOSSING. Vol. I. Philadelphia: GEORGE W. CHILDS.

For several years Mr. LOSSING has been diligently engaged in collecting and arranging the material for a history of the late war. He is still occupied in the prosecution of this work, and as the immediate result of his labors we have this large and handsome volume, which covers the period from the inception of the rebellion to the battle of Bull Run. Mr. LOSSING possesses some peculiar qualifications for the preparation of a history of the war. To untiring industry he unites a quick sense of that which possesses interest and attractiveness for the multitude. His pen and pencil are alike faithful and accurate in reproducing men and the scenes in which they were actors, and if he lacks brilliancy as a writer, or profundity as a political philosopher, he has, for these very reasons, less temptation to depart from the line of his legitimate work. Like the *Field Book of the Revolution* this *History of the War* will be a storehouse of curious facts and incidents pertaining to the times of which it treats. This first volume, for instance, contains no less than 406 illustrations, comprising likenesses of all of the prominent political actors in the rebellion; pictures of uniforms, drums, arms, equipments, &c., &c., with *fac similes* of important documents, very many of which would in a few years have been lost beyond all power of recovery had it not been for the unfailing accuracy of Mr. LOSSING's pencil. Besides all this Mr. LOSSING has visited personally nearly all the scenes he describes, and has enjoyed interviews with very many of the leading actors in the great events of which he writes. Official documents have also been freely submitted to his inspection. In short, he has enjoyed every possible facility for making the record full and faithful, as every page of this volume shows. Among the more interesting passages we find the following account by Mr. LINCOLN himself of his hurried passage from Harrisburgh to Washington just before his inauguration. Mr. LOSSING writes:

"While in Washington City, early in December, 1864, the writer called on the President, with ISAAC N. ARNOLD, member of Congress from Chicago, one of Mr. LINCOLN's most trusted personal friends. We found him alone in the room wherein the Cabinet meetings are held (in the White House,) whose windows overlook the Potomac and the Washington Monument. At the request of the writer, the President related the circumstances of his clandestine journey between Philadelphia and Washington. The narrative is here given substantially in his own words, as follows:

'I arrived at Philadelphia on the 21st. I agreed to stop over night, and on the following morning hoist the flag over Independence Hall. In the evening there was a great crowd where I received my friends, at the Continental Hotel. Mr. JUDD, a warm personal friend from Chicago, sent for me to come to his room. I went, and I found there Mr. PINKERTON, a skillful Police detective, also from Chicago, who had been employed for some days in Baltimore, watching or searching for suspicious persons there. PINKERTON informed me that a plan had been laid for my assassination, the exact time when I expected to go through Baltimore being publicly known. He was well informed as to the plan, but did not know that the conspirators would have pluck enough to execute it. He urged me to go right through with him to Washington that night. I didn't like that. I had made an engagement to visit Harrisburgh, and go from there to Baltimore, and I resolved to do so. I could not believe that there was a plot to murder me. I made arrangements, however, with Mr. JUDD for my return to Philadelphia the next night, if I should be convinced that there was danger in going through Baltimore. I told him that if I should meet at Harrisburgh, as I had at other places, a delegation to go with me to the next place (then Baltimore,) I should feel safe, and go on.

When I was making my way back to my room, through crowds of people, I met FREDERICK SEWARD. We went together to my room, when he told me that he had been sent, at the instance of his father and Gen. SCOTT, to inform me that their detectives in Baltimore had discovered a plot there to assassinate me. They knew nothing of PINKERTON's movements. I now believe such a plot to be in existence.

The next morning I raised the flag over Independence Hall, and then went on to Harrisburgh with Mr. SUMNER, Major (now General) HUNTER, Mr. JUDD, Mr. LAMON and others. There I met the Legislature and people, dined, and waited until the time appointed for me to leave. In the meantime, Mr. JUDD had so secured the telegraph that no communication could pass to Baltimore and give the conspirators knowledge of a change in my plans.

In New-York some friend had given me a new beaver hat in a box, and in it had placed a soft wool hat. I had never worn one of the latter in my life. I had this box in my room. Having informed a very few friends of the secret of my new movements, and the cause, I put on an old overcoat that I had with me, and putting the soft hat in my pocket, I walked out of the house at a back door, bareheaded, without exciting any special curiosity. Then I put on the soft hat and joined my friends without being recognized by strangers, for I was not the same man. SUMNER and HUNTER wished to accompany me. I said no; you are known, and your presence might betray me. I will only take LAMON, (now Marshal of this District,) whom nobody knew, and Mr. JUDD, SUMNER and HUNTER felt hurt.

We went back to Philadelphia, and found a message there from PINKERTON, (who had returned to Baltimore,) that the conspirators had held their final meeting that evening, and it was doubtful whether they had the nerve to attempt the execution of their purpose. I went on, however, as the arrangement had been made, in a special train. We were a long time in the station at Baltimore. I heard people talking around, but no one particularly observed me. At an early hour on Saturday morning, at about the time I was expected to leave Harrisburgh, I arrived in Washington.'"

Mr. LOSSING also describes at great length the circumstances of Mrs. ANDERSON's visit to her husband in Fort Sumter, just before the bombardment, and as an incident of the bombardment we have the particulars of WIGFALL's attempt to bring about an armistice. The upshot of this affair, with a ludicrous incident which followed it, are thus described:

"At a little before 2 o'clock, Cols. CHESTNUT, PRYOR, MILES (W. P., who was a volunteer aid on BEAUREGARD's staff,) and Capt. LEE, went over to Sumter directly from the presence of their Commanding General, who was at Fort Moultrie, to inquire into the meaning of the white flag. When informed of the visit of WIGFALL, they exchanged significant glances and smiles, and Col. CHESNUT frankly informed Major ANDERSON that the Texan conspirator had not seen BEAUREGARD during the last two days. Wishing to secure for himself alone the honor of procuring the surrender of Fort Sumter, WIGFALL had, by misrepresentations, obtained leave from the commander on Morris Island to go to the beleaguered fort. He went there with a white flag in his hand and a black falsehood on his lips, and played a most ludicrous part. He was an acknowledged and cherished leader of the rebellion, and was an admirable representative of the cause in which he was engaged, for it was the offspring of falsehood and fraud.

Assured of WIGFALL's mendacity, the deceived and indignant commander said to the new deputation: 'That white flag shall come down immediately.' They begged him to leave matters as they were until they could see BEAUREGARD. He did so, and the firing ceased.

A ludicrous incident occurred. Col. PRYOR, armed with sword, pistols and bowie-knife, and assuming the air of a man who possessed the fort and all within it, seeing a tumbler on the table, and what he supposed to be a whisky bottle near it, poured out of the latter a sufficient quantity of the liquid to half fill the former, and drank it, supposing it to be 'old Bourbon.' The taste not agreeing with its appearance, he inquired if it was water, when Surgeon CRAWFORD informed him that he had swallowed a strong solution of the iodide of potassium, a dangerous poison. PRYOR, with face pale with terror, begged the Surgeon to give him relief at once. His weapons were laid aside, a powerful emetic was administered, and in the course of an hour or so, that infamous Virginian went on his way rejoicing in his deliverance. Surgeon CRAWFORD, wearing the stars of a Major-General, met the traitor, just at the close of the war, in a really sadder condition than when he administered the friendly emetic."

This volume is, moreover, very rich in documentary matter, not before published, which sheds much light upon the political manœuvres preceding the outbreak of the rebellion. Mr. LOSSING, as we have already intimated, expects to finish this history in two more volumes of about six hundred pages each, and the three volumes together "will contain at least two thousand illustrations, representing battle-fields, forts and field-works; memorable places having a connection with marches and sieges; camps; correct portraits of all prominent actors, loyal and rebel; arms, uniforms, and accoutrements; accurate plans of all the land and naval battles, from official records; vessels-of-war of every kind used by both parties; headquarters of officers, prisons and other buildings made memorable by the war; *fac-similes* of important documents and autograph letters, &c."

Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia, the publisher of this interesting and valuable history has evidently spared no expense to secure Mr. LOSSING every facility necessary for the successful prosecution of his work, and as regards mechanical detail it is only necessary to say that this volume was printed at the press of Mr. ALVORD, in this City. We shall doubtless have innumerable records of the war, but this by Mr. LOSSING can hardly fail to take rank as the People's History of the great struggle.

AN EXAMINATION OF MR. J. S. MILL'S PHILOSOPHY; being a defence of fundamental truth. By JAMES M'COSH, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast, &c., &c. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS. 1866. 8vo., pp. 432.

Prof. M'COSH is one of the readiest and the most prolific of living metaphysical writers in Great Britain. No sooner does any occasion present itself than he writes a volume with the greatest apparent ease, and always with a good degree of ability and success. His labors are all consecrated to the vindication and defence of a system of philosophical truth which shall be consistent with the convictions and language of common life, and the moral and religious opinions that are enforced by the Christian faith. Any philosophical teaching that contradicts either excites at once his suspicions, and provokes his critical examination. His work on the Moral Government of God was the first by which he was known to the world. This is more distinctly theological than those which followed. His work on Types and Special Ends in Creation is full of valuable facts and illustrations from the various branches of physical science. His treatise on the Supernatural is an earnest protest against the naturalistic tendencies of modern philosophy and theology. His treatise on the Restrictions of the Human Mind is, perhaps, his ablest contribution to speculative thought. It contains the results of extensive and careful reading, with some original suggestions of great value. It is somewhat deficient in method—is open to the charge of frequent repetition, and was obviously prepared in haste. The second edition is much superior to the first. The volume before us is a critique on the Philosophy of Mr. JOHN STUART MILL. The title was suggested by the title of MILL's examination of HAMILTON's Philosophy, the material criticized is chiefly derived from this very critique of MILL upon HAMILTON. Free use is also made of the system of logic which has been so long before the public. Dr. M'COSH does not follow MILL precisely in the selection of his topics, nor the order in which MILL has himself discussed them in his own review. He wisely selects the distinctive principles of MILL's system, presents each with clearness and force, justifies his interpretation of his doctrines by copious citations from his works, and then decides upon its partial or total error or truth, as the case may be. The occasion for this examination of MILL's philosophy is sufficiently imperative. MILL represents a very influential school of thinkers among the English people and in this country. His liberal tendencies, his thorough education, his party associations, the clearness of his style, his apparent clearness of thought and, above all, his candor and honesty, give to his opinions on any subject great importance. He is followed, in the main, by such able writers as BAIN, SPENCER and GROTE, each of whom has achieved a distinguished reputation. He has deliberately subjected to a careful criticism the works and the opinions of the ablest and most learned of the philosophers of Great Britain whom the present century has produced. He has sought to show his many inconsistencies, and to scrutinize his favorite and fundamental principles. By this attempt, he has drawn the attention upon himself and his own opinions of the whole of the philosophical world who read the English language, and subjected his own opinions to a criticism that will search out his own weak positions. Among the reviews of MILL which have been already produced, this of Dr. M'COSH is the only one which has been republished in this country. It is printed in handsome style by the Messrs. CARTER, in fair, open type, as is especially befitting for a metaphysical disquisition, the subject being intricate enough to require every accessory and relief that is possible. The matter is good; some of it is very good. Many of the distinctions taken and points that are made are acute. Some of them are apparently original with the author. The work shows a wide acquaintance with the speculations of ancient and modern philosophers. The reading of some of the Germans has obviously been hasty, but the statements of their opinions may generally be relied upon. Ample justice is done to MILL and to HAMILTON. Though the writer agrees with HAMILTON as against MILL, he is by no means a follower or defender of all his views. With all its excellences this volume labors under the same defects which we observe in all the writings of Dr. M'COSH. There is an occasional want of precision in his statements, a loose and slipshod method of disposing of a matter which is quite unphilosophical. He gossips too much. He passes from one subject to another with too little regard to method. He distracts the attention by incoherent and irrelevant matter. These defects are all to be explained by his earnest desire to be clear and intelligible. He wishes to avoid technicalities and to bring all his positions within the reach of common minds. Still they are real defects and diminish somewhat from the effectiveness of his thoughts, and to the best impression of his contributions to philosophical science. Dr. M'COSH is at present upon a visit of observation to this country. We think he cannot but be gratified at the evidence which he will find every where that his name is extensively known, and his writings are highly appreciated. The last volume will be read with an interest equal if not superior to that with which those previous to it have been received.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Mortuary Report—Marvelous Decrease in the Death Rate—Another Letter from the Homeopathists.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health yesterday afternoon, Dr. DALTON transmitted the following, which is

DR. HARRIS' WEEKLY LETTER.

The death records for the week ending last Saturday are herewith submitted. They teach important lessons, some of the most practical of which can best be studied in connection with your Sanitary Inspectors' daily returns, your own official order book and Capt. LORD's returns of nuisances abated. There are other lessons also which demand notice, but most of which must wait the acquisition of a broader basis of generalization than can be furnished in the statistics of a single week. We turn first to the testimony of these figures, and the studied facts which are behind them concerning the causes and the places that have operated to bring down the total of deaths to the unexampled number of 366 last week, a number less by 106 than the total in the first week of April.

First—The number of infants dying in their first year last week was but 90; the total of deaths under five years was 135. The total of deaths at these periods of childhood the first week in April were respectively 131 and 207. As we said then, so we say now, these death records of the early years of childhood are the most delicate indices of the barometer of health, or disease from week to week.

Second—Scarlatina killed 8 persons and measles killed 15, while the typhus poison destroyed 19 lives during the week. The home and haunt of each of these fatal infections is hunted out and daily recorded by this Bureau, usually before the victims are buried. Utter want of fresh air, absence of ventilation in the overcrowded tenant-house, the filthy cellar and the stifling garret, is the chief fact in the record of these causes of death. Cholera would greedily seize all such fever-nests.

Third—Diarrhœal diseases killed only 12 persons. Of these, two were taken in the First Ward, a mother and child at No. 2 Carlisle-street; one in the Fourth Ward, at No. 14 Cherry-street, from violent cholera morbus; one in City Hospital from chronic dysentery; seven in Almshouse (Nineteenth Ward) at the tender ages of one, two, one, one, seven, two and nine months, and in the Twenty-second Ward (Eighteenth-street) one child died of dysentery. This was the course of diarrhœal maladies last week.

Fourth—The total mortality for zymotic diseases was 75. The total number of violent deaths was 21, the special record of which is herewith submitted to the Board of Health.

Fifth—The death pressure was greatest in the Fourth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-second Wards, where unremoved causes of death still abound. The greatly improved salubrity of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Sixteenth Wards has been marked in the returns last month. It is still more noticeable in this week's report.

What have been the causes that have combined to reduce the mortality in our city the past few weeks, so that now we record a death rate equivalent only to 26 1-5 to the 1,000 per annum? We think the Board of Health may plainly see such proofs of fruit that with all thoughtful men they will thank God and take courage in what is ... bound upon every truth and principle of Hygiene, if sanitary laws are properly observed, to reduce the death rate far below any specially favored period we yet have reached. For even in the death lists of last week, we know the names, the ages, the causes and the localities of nearly seventy deaths that stand associated with preventable causes.

It worth noting here that the death rate in New-York has, for an average of several weeks, fallen to that of the thirteen largest cities of Great Britain. In those cities it was equivalent to the annual rate of 30 to the 1,000 the second week of May; in London it was 28 to the 1,000; in Edinburgh, 31; in Dublin, 25; Bristol, 33; Liverpool, 36; Glasgow, 33. During that week the Health Officer of Liverpool reported three deaths from cholera, all of them from German emigrants.

The mortuary tables submitted from Brooklyn by Dr. STILES, Deputy Registrar, present evidences of general salubrity, as the equivalent of the death rate is only 19 to 1,000; but allow me to call attention to the fact that the per centage of zymotic diseases is indicative of removable causes of death that are known to lurk in some of the low quarters of the city.

I have the pleasure to state that well filled certificates of the causes of death from zymotic diseases are now being forwarded to the Bureau of Vital Statistics from leading physicians in all the counties of the Metropolitan District, except the County of Queens. From none of these counties do we yet receive any evidence of epidemic diarrhœal disease.

ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics.

THE MORTUARY REPORT.

WARDS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	From Foul-air Diseases.	Death by Accident.	Total.	Population, Census of 1865.
First	—	—	2	2	7	9,832
Second	—	—	—	—	2	1,194
Third	—	—	—	—	—	3,367
Fourth	—	—	3	—	11	17,352
Fifth*	—	—	1	2	12	18,205
Sixth	—	—	2	1	14	19,754
Seventh	—	—	6	2	18	36,962
Eighth	—	—	—	1	10	30,098
Ninth	—	—	3	—	9	38,504
Tenth	—	—	4	—	14	31,537
Eleventh	—	—	1	—	12	58,953
Twelfth†	—	—	12	—	30	28,259
Thirteenth	—	—	—	—	16	26,388
Fourteenth	—	—	2	3	17	23,382
Fifteenth	—	—	—	—	1	25,572
Sixteenth	—	—	3	1	17	41,972
Seventeenth	—	—	7	2	35	79,563
Eighteenth	—	—	—	1	11	47,613
Nineteenth‡	—	—	17	2	57	39,945
Twentieth	—	—	7	—	17	61,884
Twenty-first§	—	—	3	4	35	38,669
Twenty-second	—	—	3	—	23	47,361
Total	—	—	76	21	366	726,386

* Includes deaths in the New-York Hospital.
† Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
‡ Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospital.
§ Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

THE SANITARY COMPANY.

Mr. ACTON, from the Committee on the Metropolitan Police, submitted the following schedule of work performed in Capt. B. G. LORD's Sanitary Company, for the week ending on the 5th inst.:

No. of complaints of nuisances received	539
No. of notices served for abatement	1,301
No. of nuisances abated under service of notice	729
No. of sinks and water-closets cleaned	453
No. of loads of night-soil removed from City limits	1,883
No. of dead horses removed from City limits	76
No. of cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats, calves seized, "Bobs," removed from City limits	86
Unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork, fish, seized and removed from City limits	3,225
No. of barrels of offal removed from City limits	5,200

OTHER MATTERS.

Attorney BLISS reported the number of orders which the Board has made for the abatement of nuisances to be 13,250.

Dr. STONE, from the Sanitary Committee, recommended that Homeopathic Physicians be invited to divide with Allopathic Physicians the duties incident upon hospital sickness, it being the Committee's intention to see that the Homeopathic Physicians shall be treated honestly.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent CONKLING, of Brooklyn, sent in a communication informing the Board that the Brooklyn Common Council have recommended that all contracts to be made for cleaning the streets shall include the removal of ashes and garbage; but as swill has heretofore been in demand by persons needing it as food for their swine, the Aldermen have not felt called upon to legislate for its removal, and regarding it as a subject intimately connected with the public health, they invite the attention of the Board of Health, and ask the Board to take such action as may be deemed necessary.

There being no other public business, the Board adjourned to Friday afternoon.

LETTER FROM THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The following letter was presented to the Board:

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1866.

To Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President Metropolitan Board of Health:

The undersigned, Special Committee on Cholera, of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York, addressed, April 27, a letter to the Board of Health, asking that a Cholera Hospital and District be placed under the management and direction of Homeopathic physicians, subject only to the control of the Board of Health, and open, at all times, to the visits of Inspectors appointed by the Board. No reply has been received to this letter.

In an interview with a member of this committee, the Chief of Hospitals explained the rules which would be adopted in the management of cholera hospitals in the Metropolitan District.

Subsequently to this interview, this committee addressed, May 3, another letter to the Board of Health, stating the impracticability of Homeopathic physicians treating patients in hospitals managed and directed by Allopaths according to Allopathic methods; and this committee repeated their original request that a cholera hospital and district might be placed under their exclusive management and control, subject to the Board of Health, as aforesaid. No reply to this communication has yet been received.

The Committee now again repeat their request; and they beg leave to add that having read the "General Plan of Operations," submitted by Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, Chief of Hospitals, as published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of June 2, 1866, they see no reason why one of the six districts, into which it is proposed to divide this City, should not be assigned to homeopathic physicians, to be controlled and managed by them in accordance with this "General Plan of Operations."

(Signed) B. F. BOWERS,
CARROLL DUNHAM,
E. M. KELLOGG,
H. M. SMITH,
T. F. ALLEN,

Special Committee on Cholera of Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York.

REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENTS.

The Appearance of Broadway.

A tramp through Broadway yesterday convinced us that the Broadway of five years since will soon be known no more forever. Within the past few months most extraordinary changes have been initiated throughout the entire City; the avenues are being used for stores; the cross-streets, which for years have been devoted to residences, have felt the steady march of business encroachments; the street *par excellance* of which New-Yorkers may well boast and feel most proud—Broadway—is so altered in general appearance, and promises to be so much more so, that no one could recognize it in its modern dress. The architects and builders inform us that there never was such demand for their professional services, and ocular demonstration is at the hand of every person who will take the pains to look, that the City of New-York is passing into an era of material improvement and physical advancement. Above and beyond Thirty-seventh-street, on Broadway, there is but little doing at present, but the indications are that ere long the entire face of the upper part of the street will be changed. On the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Broadway three or four brick buildings are being erected; between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets there are three brick stores, four stories high; at the corner of Thirtieth-street the foundations of a brick store are being prepared; at Twenty-eighth-street alterations are being made in one and the foundations for two others are being prepared; at Twenty-seventh-street eight brick houses are being altered, apparently into stores; between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, on the right hand side of Broadway, Mr. LORILLARD is building three magnificent marbled-fronted stores. Dr. VON EISENBERG, it will be remembered, was burned out at No. 816 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, the elegant mansion he formerly occupied there is now being altered and modernized, and made fit for more mercenary uses; No. 750 Broadway is being altered and repaired. Perhaps the most significant and notable change is that made by Mr. CISCO, at No. 731 Broadway, next door to the old house of A. B. PORTER & Co., tailors. Mr. CISCO proposes building a magnificent marble-store there, in place of the old granite house just pulled down, and similar to the house used by the Messrs. PORTER. The value put upon property in this vicinity may be estimated from the fact that a lease held by A. D. PORTER & Co. for eight years to come was held firmly by that house under an offer of $25,000 cash for its revocation. The old Jones House has again changed hands and appearance. It now looms up as the New-York Restaurant, with notable improvement in external and internal economies. No. 732, formerly a tailor's store, has been converted (?) into a liquor-store; then comes Mr. STEWART's biggest improvement, the altered church, with its white fencing looking like an old lady in frilled pantalettes. On the right-hand side again from No. 653 to 663, great improvements are in progress. Messrs. SOLOMON & Co. and Messrs. SLOANE & Co. are erecting two tremendous marble-fronted stores 30 feet wide and ever so many feet deep, whose appearance, it is said, will be finer than that of any building on this superb street of buildings. St. Thomas' Church has fallen—its stones lie prone upon the ground, and the busy workmen are carting off its *debris* that room may be made for stores. The front of the Metropolitan Hotel, where the gay and gorgeous firm of SIM. LELAND & Co disport themselves in golden sunshine, is wonderfully changed. All the fancy little bar-rooms and restaurants that used to take up the under part of the building are absorbed in the Leviathan maw of the Metropolitan. New fronts, too, are being prepared behind the fence which now screens their beauties from the vulgar eye; improvements in the hotel proper have been made at a cost of many scores of thousands of dollars, including several small sized hotels in the way of additional accommodations, a new bar-room, the like of which no Oriental monarch ever saw; a billiard-room as elegant in finish and adornment as it is extended in dimensions; a dining-room with stately walls of mirrored glass and immense ceilings of frescoed art, with storerooms underneath that would astonish the Commissary-General of the armies of the world. The theatre entrance is greatly beautified, and the courtly WHEATLEY welcomes the throngs that crowd his hospitable gates at the terminus of a corridor spacious and beautiful.

Mr. BARNUM, not to be behind the age, has likewise been seized with the improvement mania. His new associate, Mr. H. FROST, has made arrangements by which, from the 1st inst., the entire building south of his present place, and running thence to Mercer-street, has become part and parcel of his new Museum. The necessary pullings-down and puttings-up, painting and decorating, are already begun, and by the middle of July Mr. BARNUM will have added to Broadway an extended area of decorative amusement quite equal to that which he so notably lost a few months since at the corner of Park-row and Broadway. At No. 496 a new marble store is in process of building; at No. 457 the foundations for another are being laid; the old Assembly row is being propped, fastened up, painted up for future use; at No. 452 a new marble building is being built; at No. 441 a brick one follows suit; at No. 410 the Celts are briskly digging a firm foundation for a house or store, and this brings us near to the Park, where looms up the gorgeous and costly County Court-house, concerning which so much has been written and said, and for which, owing to the persuasive eloquence of Counselor HENRY A. CRAM, the contractors have recently received the regular appropriation.

There are other improvements on Broadway to which further allusion will be made. These will suffice to point the moral and adorn the tale with which this *resumé* commenced.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

The Board of Excise Enjoined by Judge Cardozo.

Mr. GEORGE W. HOLT, of No. 489 Broadway, took out license on the 7th of June, 1865, to sell under the authority of the old Excise Board, the said license being to keep an inn, and to expire on the 7th of June, 1866. On the 8th of May Mr. HOLT took license from the present Excise Board. But since taking his license for the year 1866-7, Mr. HOLT has been required by Capt. NATHANIEL R. MILLS to close his place of business at midnight on secular nights and throughout the Sabbath—a requirement which was not made by the license which he took out in 1865, and which, he claims, is good until the 7th inst. He, therefore, alleges that by abridging the hours during which he was or is entitled to keep open his place of business, and requiring it to be kept completely and effectually closed between the hours of 12 o'clock at night and sunrise, on and of each and every day in the week excepting Sundays, on which days it is to be kept completely and effectually closed the whole day, the last-mentioned act has deprived, or assumed to deprive, the plaintiff (from the time it professed to become operative) of the benefits of the business which he at first prosecuted, and designed continuing to prosecute, after the hour of 12 o'clock at night on each day of the week, excepting Sunday, and has occasioned, and must and will occasion, great and irreparable injury to the plaintiff, if obliged to yield to it for the future. Wherefore, Mr. HOLT has sued out an injunction, and the same has been granted by Judge CARDOZO, as follows:

Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—George W. Holt *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz, Willard Parker, John O. Stone, James M. Crane, John Swinburne, Thomas C. Acton, John G. Bergen, Benjamin F. Manierre and Joseph S. Bosworth, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Health, as such, claiming to constitute a Board of Excise in and for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, excepting and excluding the County of Westchester—The (alleged) Board of Excise in and for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, excepting and excluding the County of Westchester—Thomas C. Acton, Joseph S. Bosworth, John G. Bergen and Benjamin F. Manierre, Commissioners of Metropolitan Police of "the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York"—"The Board of Metropolitan Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York"—John A. Kennedy and Nathaniel R. Mills.

On the summons, complaint duly verified with schedule and the annexed affidavit of the plaintiff, let the defendants show cause before me, at a Special Term of this Court, to be held at Chambers in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 11th day of June, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, (10½ o'clock A. M.,) or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an injunction order should not be granted, during the pendency of this action, as asked for in the complaint. And in the meantime, and until the decision upon this order to show cause, I do order and direct that the defendants above named, and each and every one of them, and each and every one of those subject to their orders and control, do absolutely refrain and desist from interfering in any way with the plaintiff or his business, (carried on at No. 489 Broadway, or any other place in the City of New-York,) under any pretence or for any cause whatever, founded, or alleged to be founded, in or upon the provisions (or any of them) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 14, 1866, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," or from causing or making any complaint or complaints against the plaintiff, or any arrest or arrests of him, or instituting or otherwise conducting or prosecuting any other proceeding or proceedings whatever against him, for, by reason, in consequence, by virtue or in pursuance, in any way, of that act, or all or any of its provisions, or from annoying, disturbing, molesting, harassing, or embarrassing, in any form or manner whatever, the plaintiff or his said business, by reason or in pursuance of all or any one of the provisions of that act; or from enforcing, or attempting to enforce, that act, or any feature of it, in any way whatever, at any time or times, against the plaintiff or his said business or place of business.

And I do also order and direct that the defendants, the (alleged) Board of Excise in and for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, excepting and excluding the County of Westchester, do absolutely refrain and desist from revoking or interfering, in any way, with the license granted to the plaintiff under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York of April 14, 1866, by reason or in consequence of any pretended or assumed violation or violations of that act, arising or in any way growing out of the exercise of the powers, or any of them, or the assertion of the rights, or any of them, secured or claimed to be secured to him by the act of April 16, 1857.

ALBERT CARDOZO,
Judge New-York Common Pleas Court.

DATED June 4, 1866.

OTHER MATTERS.

The Excise Board's Committee on Applications for License held their final session yesterday, and will recommend, at the next meeting of the Board, on Friday afternoon, the licensing of about 1,000 dealers, making about 6,000 persons in all, to hold license within the boundaries of the Metropolitan District, excluding the County of Westchester.

At the close, yesterday, Treasurer MANIERRE had received from licenses $760,000.

Medical School of the New-York University—Its Present Work and Future Prospects.

There is no one thing in connection with the late great fire in Fourteenth-street so much lamented, or which was of so much real consequence to the whole country, as the utter destruction of the noble building of the School of Medicine of the University of New-York. With the edifice was destroyed also its well-appointed chemical and philosophical apparatus, and its splendid collections for the thorough illustration of the various branches of medical science.

The loss of the Academy of Music is merely felt as a local one, it being merely one of the many places of amusement in the City, having utterly failed from the very first to take a position among the schools of artistic instruction, of which America has so few, and needs so many.

The College of Medicine, on the contrary, has ever nobly fulfilled its promises; has, from the very first day its doors were thrown open to the waiting, eager students, been honored with a Faculty of Professors, second, as a whole, to none in America, and not inferior, in certain individual cases, to the best in Europe. These tireless men had, by vast expenditure of money, time and patience, accumulated a variety of apparatus, philosophical and chemical—a collection of engravings anatomical, physiological and botanical—a cabinet of minerals and drugs, and a herbarium of plants for the illustration of the branch of Materia Medica—a treasury of specimens and instruments for perfect instruction from the greatest facts to the minutest details of physiology, anatomy and obstetrics, and these museums ranked among the first in the whole country. The arrangements for the interpretation of the Natural Sciences were full and ample, and were receiving yearly additions, while the magazines of specimens collected through long years of practice in the various branches of the profession, by the most celebrated physicians of the land, and which exemplified the most severe and dangerous, but yet successful operations in surgery and midwifery, and the materials for exhibiting a variety of lesion or pathological change were, in some respects, far superior to any others in America. Indeed, some specimens in the fine Surgical Museum of Prof. VALENTINE MOTT were, we believe, unique, and had no parallel in the world. The accumulation of congenital and traumatic malformations and deformities was also very curious and extensive. In short, the school was complete in all its appointments, and was provided with nearly every known convenience for the perfect and clear demonstration of every mechanical operation in the curative treatment of disorders, and the proper illustration of every possible fact in pathological, or theory in therapeutic science. All these most valuable appliances were lost, not an article of any real intrinsic or scientific worth being saved from the burning building. The fire-fiend made a clean sweep, and did his destructive work with a thoroughness that left nothing in his track but smoking ruins.

The building, the apparatus, and such of the specimens as money can buy, will be speedily replaced, but the private specimens of the different Professors are lost until future and similar professional experience and triumphs shall restore them.

This school has ever been a favorite with students who desired to enjoy those advantages of medical instruction which can only be found in a large city, and has always received from the Southern States large accessions to its classes. The men whom this establishment graduated can claim among their number many of the most distinguished professors and teachers and successful practitioners who have honored the profession in this and other countries. Especially has it been celebrated for the excellence of the many surgeons it has sent forth. The army and the navy have ever drawn from Fourteenth-street their most brilliant and successful surgical assistants. Doubtless one reason of this has been that the transcendent reputation of the late distinguished Prof. VALENTINE MOTT proved an irresistible attraction to these young men who desired to make surgery a specialty, and who naturally sought the most accomplished teachers of that difficult art.

Doubtless many of the students, who hoped soon to begin, or desired to return in order to complete their medical studies in the old University, will feel deterred from applying, in view of the late great calamity, and may perhaps be induced to go to other cities to pursue their studies. In order to set these gentlemen right, it is fair to say that the enterprise that built up the old College and earned for it its wide and well-deserved reputation, was by no means one of the fixtures of the building, and was certainly not consumed in the flames. On the contrary, long before the firemen had ceased their work on the fire, the Faculty had met and resolved that there should be no interruption or delay in the usual lectures. Proper rooms were secured, and the crowd gazing next morning at the smoking pile were duly informed by a tremendous placard that the lectures would be at once continued. The rooms now used are at the well-known Demilt Dispensary, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, where the usual Summer course of lectures in now in full operation.

The distinguished Dr. JOHN W. DRAPER is, as heretofore, the Dean of the Faculty, and under his experienced management the business of the College will doubtless be as successfully prosecuted as heretofore.

Dr. J. W. GOULEY, long connected with the school, still remains, and holds a clinique every Tuesday in his special branch. Dr. GOULEY has adopted a peculiar and most effectively instructive method of teaching, by which each student is taught at the same time diagnosis and therapeutic treatment. He is then required to take the patient under his own immediate personal charge, visit him at his house, and report the progress of the cure to the class every week. By this mode of teaching the student learns more by far than by merely oral lectures. The other gentlemen of the Faculty take equal pains in their several branches, and the old 14th-street School still ranks, as it ever has done, among the very first medical colleges in the land. Though the museums of the Professors are no more, students have access to the very fine collections attached to the hospitals, and, by courtesy of the Professors of other medical schools, to their museums also.

The opportunities of clinical or bedside instruction are most admirable, regular cliniques being held at Bellevue and the Island Hospitals every week, by each Professor in his peculiar branch of study. Besides this, the student has means of access to the various other hospitals of the City, some dozen or fourteen in all.

The Directors are in negotiation for plans and materials for a new edifice, which will be immediately erected, though probably not on the site of the old one.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Excelsior vs. Knickerbocker.

The return game between these clubs, which was played at Hoboken on Monday, resulted in the success of the Knickerbockers. The score is as follows:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	KNICKERBOCKER.	Outs.	Runs.
Cooke, c	0	5	Taylor, l. f	4	3
Bostwick, s. s	5	2	Davis, p	4	4
Guhek, 2d b	4	2	Hinsdale, 1st b	2	5
Dakin, p	3	2	Slate, 3d b	3	5
Wyckoff, 3d b	4	3	Vail, c	2	6
C. Holt, Sr., c. f	3	4	Manning, c. f	0	6
Duvall, l. f	2	3	Homens, s. s	4	3
C. Holt, Jr., 1st b	2	4	Bensell, 2d b	3	5
Richards, r. f	4	2	Guion, r. f	5	2
Total	27	27	Total	27	39

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Excelsior	10	0	10	2	3	1	1	—	27
Knickerbocker	7	4	8	6	0	3	10	1	39

Umpire—Mr. HUMPHREY of the Eclectic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. CORNING and NORTON.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.
Fly-catches made—Excelsior, 7; Knickerbocker, 10.

ECKFORD VS. UNION.

The first game of a home and home match between the Unions, of Morrisania, and the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, will take place on the grounds of the latter at Williamsburgh to-day. A large crowd and a good game may be anticipated.

Swindling the Ladies.

Some enterprising young scoundrels have recently revived an old swindling dodge, by which they are in many instances enabled to obtain a few dollars from innocent and unsuspecting housekeepers. The mode by which this is done is very simple: A young, intelligent-looking man, whose appearance disarms suspicion, calls at the residence of a merchant or business man after the head of the family has departed for his place of business, and representing that he has a money package for the gentleman, demands the sum of $3, $5 or $10, according to circumstances. The lady of the house, on examining the package, finds it bears the marks and seals of Adams' Express Company, and feeling satisfied that it is all right, cheerfully pays the sum demanded. The husband, returning at night, hastily opens the package, and finds it to contain only a worthless check, although sufficiently well filled up to deceive ladies unfamiliar with matters of business. Several complaints of this nature have recently been made to the police, but as yet no arrests have been made. Ladies should be exceedingly cautious when packages are brought to their doors, and in any case of doubt should refer the matter to some convenient gentleman neighbor.

The Case of Mr. S. J. Donnelly.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 5, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I respectfully request the liberty of your columns to correct the many statements injurious to my character, which have lately gone the rounds of the papers.

On the 10th of March last, while on the Police, I was accused of appropriating to my own use two pistols, the property of Mr. TREMAIN, No. 262 Broadway, while on duty on his premises during an alarm of fire. On this accusation I was arrested, tried before his Honor, Judge DARLING, no jury sitting. I appealed to the Court for a jury trial, but was refused; my bail being also refused previous to trial, although men of the most honorable standing, whom I am proud to call friends, offered it to any amount. His Honor, Judge DARLING, tried, convicted and sentenced me on charges neither signed nor sworn to; a proceeding I think without parallel in modern law. My counsel sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and I was taken before Judge JAMES, who admitted me to bail, expressing at the same time his opinion of the justice (?) I had received by saying "that never in his experience had such a flagrant outrage been perpetrated on an American citizen." This opinion, I think, must be shared in by every unprejudiced mind. Thus, Mr. Editor, an innocent man (for I solemnly assert my innocence, and had evidence been received, and a trial by jury granted I would prove it,) may be taken on mere suspicion, on the unsupported and unsworn charge of a malicious enemy, his liberty taken away and his reputation destroyed by Judges (Heaven save the mark!) who are responsible only to their own conscience; and if they lack that Christian essential, what, I respectfully submit, can the innocent depend on.

STEWART J. L. DONNELLY,
Late Captain Naval Brigade.

POLICE NEWS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.

RICHARD ABBOTT was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday on a charge of burglary. It appears that on Monday night three burglars, by means of false keys, entered the hallway of the premises No. 486 Broadway, while the night watchman was engaged in a distant portion of the building. The hallway gained, the burglars succeeded in violently obtaining entrance to the store of Messrs. L. HENRY & Co., dealers in fancy feathers and bonnet trimmings. After overhauling the stock of goods pretty freely, the burglars packed up several boxes of feathers, valued at $800, and succeeded in making their escape. Not content with the plunder thus obtained, the thieves once more returned to the building, having designs this time on the lace trimmings of Messrs. ASHER, HECHT & Co., whose place of business is located in the second story of the same building. When they were about half way up the stairs the private watchman entered the hallway below them, which caused them to make a break for the street. They dashed hurriedly past the bewildered watchman, gained the street, and ran up Broadway. The watchman gave an alarm, which speedily started Sergt. BROOKS, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, in pursuit of the burglars. After a lengthy chase the officer overtook ABBOTT, and conveyed him to the Station-house, the other two making good their escape. On the person of the prisoner was found a burglar's "jimmy" and a chisel. He refused to give any account of his accomplices, or to disclose where the stolen property had been secreted. Yesterday, however, Sergeant BROOKS succeeded in tracing the feathers to a house in Broome-street, just west of Broadway, and took possession of them. The accused was committed for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

Officer KENNEY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested a young man named JOHN NORTON, aged eighteen years, charged with burglary. The complainant, JAMES COMMERFORD, of No. 27 Broome-street, alleges that on the night of the 26th of May his premises were entered by a burglar, who gained admission by means of a back window, and robbed of $67 worth of clothing. The complainant saw the burglar as he was departing, and deposes that NORTON is that felonious individual. Justice MANSFIELD, in default of $1,000 bail, committed the accused for trial.

A GOLD CHAIN MISSING.

JAMES COURTNEY, a young Fenian, was yesterday arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, charged with having appropriated to himself a gold watch-chain, valued at $250, the property of Miss MARY JANE SMILEY, who resides at No. 28 Jefferson-street. The young lady alleges that during a visit which the accused made to her, he took her gold chain, and against her wishes carried it away. She asked him for it on several occasions subsequently, but he failed to return it, and eventually said he had lost it. Despairing of recovering her property by fair means, Miss SMILEY caused the arrest of the ungallant gallant. He was held to answer in the sum of $1,000.

AROUSING THE SLEEPERS.

Officer WATERS, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested two young men named ROBERT MITCHELL and JOHN McLAUGHLIN for picking the pocket of JAMES LACY, who resides at No. 183 West Eleventh-street. Mr. LACY was enjoying a quiet nap on one of the benches in Tompkins-square when the two men above named abstracted from his pocket a wallet containing a small amount of money. The act was witnessed by the officer, who at once took the thieves into custody. Justice MANSFIELD committed them to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Admiralty—Assignment of Claims for Damages Resulting from Collision—Libel in Rem Against the Vessel may be Joined with Libel in Personam Against the Owner—Amendment—Surety.

Thomas H. Newell, Master, and Newell et al., Claimants, &c., Appellants, vs. Alexander Norton.—This was an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in admiralty. The decree appealed from was an affirmance of the decision of the District Court in the case, awarding $57,000 damages to the libellant for the loss of the *Western World* and her cargo, on the Mississippi River in 1858, in consequence, as alleged, of the carelessness and negligence of the steamboat *H. R. W. Hill*, of which Newell was master and part owner.

The libel in the case, after setting forth the facts, prayed for process *in rem*, against the *Hill*, and for citation *in personam* against her captain, owners and pilot; but an amendment was subsequently allowed, and the libel dismissed as to all but the captain and the *Hill*. Process was issued, and the steamboat seized, but subsequently released upon the usual bond to satisfy any judgment that might be recovered. The case was then referred, and the Commissioner reported in favor of the libellant for the loss of the ship and for the entire loss of cargo and money on board belonging to shippers and passengers.

On the coming in of the report, the appellants raised the following questions:

First—Can a claim for damages resulting from a collision be assigned so as to convey to the assignee the lien which may have existed in favor of the assignor, and to vest in the assignee the right to proceed in admiralty in his own name for reparation for a wrong which was not done to him nor to his property?

Second—Can the want of jurisdiction in admiralty, in respect to claims stated in the libel to have been assigned to the libelant, be urged an exception to the report of the Commissioner allowing those claims?

Third—Does the proof authorize the allowance of those claims?

The Court held that as the master was the owner of the boat, (the *Western World*,) he was bailee of the cargo, and was so responsible for the delivery thereof to his shippers or insurers, and that to fulfil his obligations and secure his reward, he was entitled to and would maintain an action for its possession. He was not, therefore, merely assignee of the rights of the owners, but was, for the purpose of the action, entitled to proceed in his own name.

The other objections were overruled, and a decree was entered in favor of the libelant for the amount reported by the Commissioner. The Circuit Court affirmed this judgment, and held further, that the defect in the original bill was cured by the amendment, and being in the discretion of the Court, could not be reviewed in the appellate court.

Appeal was then taken to this Court, where the same objections are urged on behalf of the appellants. It is contended, in respect to the amendment allowed, that the contract of suretyship is *stricti juris*, and cannot be extended by implication; that the undertaking of the sureties was to satisfy such decree as might be rendered upon the libel filed, under which the vessel had been seized; and it is obvious that no other decree could have been rendered upon the libel, in its original form, than one of dismissal. It the libel was not authorized by law—if, in fact, as was the case, it was in direct violation of the law and the rules adopted by this Court governing proceedings in admiralty—the seizure and detention of the boat were illegal *ab initio*, and the bond given for her release was without consideration and void; that, therefore, the amendment worked prejudice to the sureties, and made them responsible without their consent, on an undertaking they did not contemplate.

As to the right of the libelant to maintain the proceeding for the claims assigned to him by the owners of the cargo and others, it is urged that the assignment destroyed the lien, and any proceeding that the assignee might institute therein was a proceeding on an ordinary civil contract simply, and not on a maritime contract. And an admiralty court did not, therefore, have jurisdiction, and could not entertain the action, and should have dismissed the libel.

The libelant replies at length, maintaining the position taken by the Court below, and urging that the award was justified by the facts proven before the Commissioner.

The original attorney in the case, Mr. Marr, of Louisiana, being yet excluded because he cannot take the oath, the appellants are represented by Attorney-General Speed and J. Hubley Ashton, assistant. J. M. Carlisle and J. D. McPherson, for libelant.

By the Court—Mr. Justice GRIER, delivering the opinion:

The libel in this suit was originally organized against the boat *H. R. W. Hill*, and against the master, who was part owner, and also against the pilot. It was amended in the District Court by dismissing it as against the pilot, and sustained as against the vessel and master or owner. The allowance of this amendment was within the discretion of the Court, and was very proper. The objection that a libel *in rem* against the vessel, and *in personam* against the owner cannot be joined, was properly overruled, as it was in conformity with the 15th rule in Admiralty as established by this Court. It has been objected here that the allowance of the amendments was injurious to the sureties of the bond given for the property. But this objection is without foundation, as their liability is neither increased or diminished. "Every person bailing such property is considered as holding it subject to the legal dispositions of the Court. (4. T. R. 457.)

It has been contended, also, that the right of the libelant to sustain this action ceased by his abandonment to the underwriters. The Circuit Court very properly ruled "that as the libelant was the owner and master of the *Western World*, he was the bailee of the cargo, and so responsible to the shippers or insurers for the safe transportation and delivery thereof; and to fulfil his obligations and secure his reward, he was entitled to possession, and might maintain an action for its destruction." (See 1 Black, 582.)

"The respondent is not presumed to know, or bound to inquire, as to the relative equities of parties claiming the damages. He is bound to make satisfaction for the injury he has done. When he has once made it to the injured parties, he cannot be made liable to another suit, at the instance of any mere equitable claimant." (See Monticello vs. Mattison, 17 Howard, 152.)

The occurrence out of which this suit arose was a collision between the *H. R. W. Hill* and the *Western World*, in a bend of the Mississippi River, below the town of Princeton, Mississippi, on the morning of December 14, 1852. The *Hill* received no material injury; the *World* was instantly found to be in a sinking condition. The *Hill* came alongside and took off the crew and some passengers from the *World*, but before all could be saved the *World* sunk, carrying down with her about thirty persons. The account of the occurrence given by the libelant's witnesses is briefly this: That the *World* was descending the river in the ordinary channel, when the *Hill*, which had been running up on the Mississippi side, came quartering out from that side, and attempted to cross the river in front of the descending boat, but, being a little too late, ran into her and sunk her.

The libelant accounts for the accident by showing that the pilot of the *Hill* failed, for want of proper watchfulness, to discover the *World* in time to avoid a collision; that he was either ignorant or disregardful of his obligations to obey signals which he ought to have obeyed; and that he manœuvred his boat with entire want of skill.

The respondent's witnesses admit an attempt of the *Hill* to cross the river, but say it was effected in safety, and that, after the *Hill* had gained the Arkansas side, the *World* came square across the river, directly toward the *Hill*, struck her, inflicting, however, no damage, but was herself, by the blow, stove in and sunk.

During the five years in which this case was pending in the District and Circuit Courts, more than a hundred depositions have been taken. In these there is the usual conflict of testimony which always attends such cases. The issue is one entirely of fact, and depending on the credibility of witnesses. The District and Circuit Courts, after patient investigation of the testimony, concur in the opinion that the libelant has fully established his case. The record contains the opinion delivered by the learned Judge of the Circuit Court, which fully vindicates the correctness of his decree.

It would be a very tedious, as well as a very unprofitable task, to again examine and compare the conflicting statements of the witnesses in this volume of depositions; and, even if we could make our opinion intelligible, the case could never be a precedent for any other case, or worth the trouble of understanding.

It is enough to say that we find ample testimony to support the decision, if believed, and that we again repeat, what we have often before decided, that in such cases parties should not appeal to this Court with any expectation that we will reverse the decision of the Courts below, because counsel can find in the mass of conflicting testimony enough to support the allegations of appellant, if the testimony of the appellee be entirely disregarded, or by attacking the character of his witnesses when the truth of their testimony has been sustained by the opinions of both Courts below. Parties ought not to expect this Court to revise their decrees merely on a doubt raised in our minds as to the correctness of their judgment on the credibility of witnesses, or the weight of conflicting testimony. In the present case we see no reason to doubt the correctness of the decision of the Circuit Court, which is accordingly affirmed, with costs.

Business of the Term.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—JUNE 5.

Before Judge Betts.

The June term of this Court was opened today, but no business was done, except the return of process. Judge BETTS stated to the Bar that there would be no jury cases disposed of during the term, and no admiralty until the third Tuesday; that Judge Benedict was unable to come over to this term, being occupied in his own district; that Judge Smalley would come down, but could only sit to dispose of criminal cases in the Circuit, and Judge Shipman could not come at all; that he himself, owing to rheumatism, was only able to use his arm for writing a short time during the day, but hoped to be able to dispose of the business that was now before him for decision, so as to take up the calendar on the third Tuesday, but was desirous of finding time to get away into the country for a little respite, not having been absent a day in two years.

Several gentlemen of the bar suggested that it was hardly worth while to attempt to call the calendar at all this month under the circumstances.

The Judge announced that the bar should have timely notice if a calendar was to be made up for the third Tuesday, in order to notice their cases for that time.

Suit to Recover Duties—Effect of Appraiser's Certificate as to Character of Goods.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

The United States vs. Fletcher, Westray & Co.—This was an action to recover an amount of duties claimed by the Government upon an importation of rice by the defendants. On the entry of the goods they were examined and reported as being "cleaned rice," and this was also the report of the appraiser, who gave a certificate, and the duties were laid upon it accordingly. The defendants insisted that the article was "uncleaned rice," and gave a bond to pay the duties and took the goods.

On the trial of the cause, it was claimed by the Government that the certificate of the Custom-house officials was conclusive as to the character of the article, and that no testimony could be given by the defendants as to what the article was. This view was, however, overruled by the Court, and the defendants were allowed to give evidence on this point, and the question as to whether the article was cleaned rice or not was submitted to the Jury, who found a verdict for the defendants.

For the United States, Mr. Allen and Mr. Phelps. For defendants, Mr. Coudert.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination in the case of John E. Wells, Captain, and John Darcy, mate, of the American ship *Thornton*, was resumed before the Commissioner yesterday. William Reilly, the complainant testified that on arriving at Fayal, he told the Captain that the food was badly cooked, and that sometimes there was too little, and sometimes too much, either a feast or a famine; that he subsequently appeared before the American Consul, in company with the Captain, and made the same complaint about the food; that on returning to the ship he was intoxicated and was put in irons; that for twenty-one out of seventy-one days his hands were ironed behind his back, during which time he had his eye much cut against the corner of a flour barrel.

On cross-examination he stated that he had killed the mate of a ship in 1862 in self-defence; he was permitted to plead guilty of manslaughter on condition that he would enlist in the army, and that he was accordingly transferred from prison to the army.

The further examination was adjourned till Thursday.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 5.

By Justice McCunn.

Louis Evers *vs.* John C. Bremer; motion to open default granted, with $10 costs; papers in the Clerk's office. John M. Webb *vs.* Michael Putzel; motion to open default granted, on payment of $10 costs; papers in Clerk's office. Chas. W. Baker *vs.* Wm. C. Connor; motion granted. Thomas B. Ockley *vs.* Wm. S. Sears; motion granted, and proceedings stayed until after the hearing of the motion for a new trial. Horace B. Claflin *vs.* Robert J. Mann; motion granted, and receiver appointed.

By Justice Jones.

Chas. F. Secor *vs.* Thurlow Weed; motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs.

By Justice Garvin.

John Kelly *vs.* Jane Rieva and another; case settled; papers in the Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 4.

By Judge Cardozo.

The *World* Company *vs.* The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 5.

By Justice Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

M. J. Coman, et al. *vs.* Wm. Hughes et al., Joseph Kreigan *vs.* Chas. R. Miller, Theodore H. Conkling *vs.* Samuel Thompson, Christian Dippel *vs.* Lorenzo Goetz, Wm. McQuade *vs.* Francis Barkle, O. R. Steele *vs.* Charles Peters et al., H. B. Ritchie *vs.* Smith Barker, Jr., James G. Collins *vs.* H. M. Connolly, Wm. C. Clarkson *vs.* C. R. Woodworth, Robert Steward et al. *vs.* John Haveron, George W. Turner *vs.* N. L. Hanson; motion granted for the 2d Friday of June. Chas. Loomis *vs.* Charles Miller, R. S. Haight *vs.* Jas. Wood et al.; for the 2d Friday of June, Chas. McKeon *vs.* C. W. Hammond, James Ryder et al. *vs.* D. Wood, M. O. Leary *vs.* The President, &c., of the Bank of Augusta, Wm. Moritz *vs.* H. Goeltz; third Friday of June. John T. Lord, &c. *vs.* John Ashe et. al., Isaac Budlong *vs.* John Linken, et. al., Joseph Tamaro *vs.* Leonard Grover; second Friday of June. James M. Brown *vs.* Thomas F. Mason, et. al., Howe, et. al. *vs.* The Hart Grain Separator Company; granted with $10 costs. North Western Bank of Virginia *vs.* Wm. W. Leland, George W. Anderson *vs.* E. D. Smith, et. al., Marshall Coleman, et. al. *vs.* Alexander Meech, et. al., The Second National Bank *vs.* Daniel O. Ketchum, Smith S. Eaton *vs.* Julia D. Eaton; order granted for a reference. Andrew Tracy *vs.* Wm. Nelson, jr., et. al.; motion granted for the second Friday of June, with leave to defendant then to move to postpone cause for absence of witnesses.

MOTION DENIED.

R. F. Andrews, et. al. *vs.* E. C. Roch; motion denied with leave to renew.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Preferred causes.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held at No. 73 Duane-street.—Demurrers No. 20. Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 191, 182, 179, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 156, 157, 158, 164, 180, 181, 166, 168, 171, 172, 173.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice MULLEN.—Nos. 1595, 378, 671, 903, 737, 427, 1298, 1246, 879, 989, 1077, 541, 1419, 809, 1325, 791, 1595, 1559, 1471, 1337. *Part II.*—Held by Justice GROVER at No. 73 Duane-street, second floor.—Nos. 862, 1398, 312, 994, 482, 1348, 142, 1498, 1172, 1276, 864, 298, 220, 1302, 576, 568½, 640, 832, 856, 870.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice INGRAHAM. Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock. No. 39. Call commences at No. 74.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Thursday, for want of jurors. *Part II.*—Held by Justice GARVIN. Nos. 1324, 2682, 2486, 232, 2656, 2548, 2404, 2480, 2085, 2676, 1490, 1676, 1944, 1296.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday next, for want of jurors. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Thursday next, for want of jours.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

George Dammer pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 22d of May stolen from Charles Von Merck, of No. 104 Fourth-avenue, an overcoat of the value of $50, which he subsequently sold to E. Mentz, of No. 137 Sixth-avenue. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

George McGrath pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 18th of May entered the dwelling-house and shoemaker's shop of Arthur Cary, No. 250 Ninth-street, and stolen therefrom boots and gaiters to the value of $26. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

William Anderson pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 19th of May broken into the factory of Louis Hallen, No. 29 Howard-street, and stolen therefrom ostrich feathers and other goods of the value of $520. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* Augustus Wilson, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas Maher, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Jacob B. Tarhume, petty larceny.
The People *vs.* Gardner A. Fuller, using slung shot.
The People *vs.* William Davis, burglary second degree.
The People *vs.* Octavio Calzado Duay, burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* John H. Stewart, receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* James O. Hara, assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Edward Straight, petty larceny.
The People *vs.* Patrick Clancy, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John M. Egbert, grand larceny of money.
The People *vs.* Edward Brown, petty larceny.
The People *vs.* John H. Trapp, false pretences.
The People *vs.* Martin Nanderman, opening letter.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Thomas White was charged with stealing a pocketbook from John Desmond. The motion to dismiss in this case was a curious one. Defendant's counsel held that too much had been proven, hence his client could not be sent to the Penitentiary. On the trial it was shown that the defendant's hand was found in complainant's pocket; that he took the pocketbook out, and when detected, dropped it back again. The plea interposed in defence was that it was larceny from the person, and should be punished as a felony. The case was first sent to the General Sessions, then to the Special Sessions, and then back and forward several times, and was finally tried. After the trial, the following dialogue took place between Mr. C. S. Spencer and the Court:

Mr. Spencer—You have proved that he is guilty of a greater offence than he is charged with.

The Court—We have found him guilty of misdemeanor—attempting to steal from the person.

Mr. Spencer—You have proven a felony.

The Court—The evidence is that he removed the pocket-book from the pocket, and when discovered threw the pocket-book back in the pocket.

Mr. Spencer said that a felony had been proven, and that the Court had no jurisdiction over it.

The Court decided otherwise, found the accused guilty, and fined him $25, with the addition of two months in the Penitentiary.

Judge Dowling—I suppose you know your client well?

Mr. Spencer—Me! I never saw him.

Judge Dowling—Why that is the celebrated Thomas McIntyre. You have defended him ten times to my knowledge. I have known him fifteen years as a pick-pocket.

Mr. Spencer—If I have defended him it has escaped my knowledge. I may have defended him years ago.

A LIQUOR CASE.

Jacob Steiner, a German, was charged with keeping his place open after 12 o'clock at night. Officer Wm. T. Price being sworn, was examined and said: I was patroling my beat at twenty minutes past one in the morning; I heard a noise in this man's place, and looking in I saw a party there, and they called for ale; when I looked in I saw ale placed on the counter, and I saw three men step up to the counter and drink it; the place was in a measure open; defendant had three doors to his store; front, a middle and a rear door, but all were accessible to the public.

The defendant was found guilty and fined $30.

Defendant.—I'll make a complainst against that policeman

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 5, 1866.

$100,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s C.'62	102¼	100 Spruce H. C.	4½
2,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s C.'64	102½	100 do	4½
5,000 do 2d call	102½	200 do b10	4½
35,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'65	102¼	100 do 2d call	4½
20,000 U.S. 6s, '67 x-in	126½	150 Boston W. P. b30	50
25,000 U.S. 5s, '71 R x-in	100	100 do b10	50
200 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s First Ser.	102¾	50 do 2d call	50
2,000 do 2d Ser	102¾	100 New-York Cen.	99¼
5,000 do	102¾	100 do b30	99¼
20,000 do Third Ser.	102½	200 do s30	99¼
2,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '74	90	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	80½
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	100 Erie R.	65
2,000 Virginia 6s	68	400 do	65
2,000 N. Car. 6s	83	2000 do	64½
6,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	78½	300 do	65
4,000 Missouri 6s	79	2500 do	65
2,000 do	79	400 do	64¾
2,000 do 2d call	79	300 do s10	64¾
2,000 O. & M. Cer.	28½	100 do	65
25,000 do	28½	100 Erie R. P.	76
6,000 O. & M. Cer. Pf.	78	100 Hudson R.	111
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s '83	92	100 do	111
4,000 Erie 3d M.	97	300 Reading R.	109¼
4,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	103½	1600 do	109¼
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	108	500 do b30	109¾
700 Mor. & Essex 1st	98	500 Panama R.	260
10,000 Amer. Gold s30	143½	500 Ill. Cen. R.	118¾
20 Gallatin Nat. Bank	107½	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	85½
45 Am. Ex. Bank	113½	200 do	85½
13 Bk. of Commerce	110	500 do	85
10 Market Bank	114½	850 Chic. & N. W.	30
10 Park Bank	150	400 do b10	30
20 Mer. Ex. Bank	115	300 do	29¾
5 Bank St. N. Y.	108½	600 Chi. & N. W. P.	59½
5 do	109	500 do	59
40 Ocean Bank	100	1000 do	59½
10 Bank of N. Amer.	110	200 do 2d call	59¾
500 Cum. Coal. P.	46½	200 do	59¾
1100 do	47	40 Chic. & R. I.	94
650 West. U. Tel.	61	100 do	93
30 do b30	61¼	100 C., Bur. & Quin.	116
50 do 2d call b10	61	200 P., F. W. & C.	97¼
100 Del. & Hud. Canal	148	400 Chic. & Alt.	96
100 At. Mail S. Co.	125	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	36

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$7,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	102¼	2000 N. Y. Central c	99⅛
7,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	102¾	500 do	99⅛
		100 Mich. S. & N. I.	80½
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	28½	150 Chic., B. & Q.	116
40 Canton Co.	60	200 Chic. & N. W.	29¾
100 Western U. Tel.	60¾	1400 do	29¾
200 Reading R.	109¼	700 do	29¾
100 Erie R.	65	300 Chic. & N. W. P.	59¾
2000 do	65	100 do	59¾
1000 do c	65½	200 Tol., Wab. & W.	36
600 do	65¾	100 Chic. & Alton	97
1200 do	65	100 Cleve. & Tol.	105

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	102¼	1000 Erie R.	64
10,000 do	102	100 do	64½
2,500 U.S. 6s, 5-20s R. '62	102¼	800 do	64½
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	98	500 do	64
3,000 do	95¾	300 do 2d call	63¾
10,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d Ser.	102¾	100 do s10	63
		100 do	63¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	91	20 Erie R. P.	76
60,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	28½	100 do	75
11,000 O. & M. Pr. C.	78	500 Reading R.	109¼
5,000 Chic. & R. I. Bs.	101½	100 do	109½
100 Canton Co.	60	100 do	109¾
200 West. U. Tel.	60¾	200 do s30	109¾
500 do	60¾	300 do	109¾
100 do s60	59¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	80
65 do	60	300 Clev. & Pitts.	84¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	46½	50 Ill. Cen.	118¾
50 Boston W. P.	50½	1800 Chi. & N. W.	30
100 do	50½	500 do	30
200 Spruce Hill C.	4½	1100 Chi. & N. W. P.	60
200 do	4½	800 do	60½
300 Mariposa Pref.	24½	500 do	60½
200 N. Y. Cen. c	99¾	500 do 2d call	60½
300 do	99¾	100 Chic. & R. I.	93¾
500 do	99⅞	5 P., F. W. & C.	97¼
100 do	99½	100 Chic. & Alt.	96
400 do 2d call	99	100 Mil. & St. P.	55
100 Hud. Riv. R. b10	110½		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

160 Canton Co.	59¾	260 Mar. Pref.	24¼
300 Cum. Coal	47	100 Smith & P. Gold	9½
100 do b30	47½	100 M. S. & N. I.	80¼
100 do s3	47	100 do b3	80½
400 Spruce Hill Coal	4½	400 do b3	80½
200 do	4½	200 do b10	80¾
200 do b30	4½	500 do s10	80½
200 N. Y. Central b3	99¾	400 Cleve. & Pitts	84¾
700 do b3	99¾	200 do b3	84¾
300 do	99¾	200 do	84½
200 do s3	99¾	400 do c	84¾
100 do b5	99½	200 Chi. & R. I.	93¾
300 do s3	99¾	100 Chic. & N. W. b30	29¾
400 do	99½	100 do	29¾
1400 Erie Railroad	65	200 do s3	29¾
300 do s3	64¾	200 do	29¾
800 do	65	400 do	29¾
300 do	65	100 do s3	29¾
600 do c	65	400 Chic. & N. W. P.	59½
1500 do	65	100 do	59½
180 do	65	100 do b30	59½
400 do	65	300 do	59½
500 do c	65	300 do	60
400 do b5	65	200 do	60

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Canton Co.	60	600 Reading R.	109¼
100 Cumb. Coal	46½	500 M. So. & N. I.	79½
100 do	46½	200 do b10	80
100 do b10	46½	300 do b10	79½
400 do	46½	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	84½
100 do b3	46½	200 do	84½
100 do	46½	500 do s3	84½
200 Spruce Hill C s3	4½	200 do b3	83¾
300 do	4½	200 do	84
200 Quick. Min.	51½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	118¾
100 do	51½	100 do b10	118¾
300 Mariposa Pr.	24½	1100 Chi. & N. W.	30
100 N. Y. Cen. b10	99	300 do b10	30½
200 do	99¾	1200 do	30
200 West. U. Tel.	60½	300 do s10	30
500 Erie R.	63⅜	300 do b3	30
100 do s5	65	500 do s3	30
1100 do	64	600 C. & N. W. P.	60
300 do	63⅞	100 do s10	60
500 do	64	100 do b5	60
500 do	64	300 do s3	60
200 do	64½		

TUESDAY, June 5—P. M.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, as on the First of June inst., stood $2,670,288,367, as against $2,689,689,842 on the First of May; *the reduction on the total of the Debt in the month of May being over* NINETEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—say $19,401,475. The following is a condensed summary, as compared with the previous monthly statement:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 1, 1866.

	May 1, 1866.	June 1, 1866.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
5-20s new, 1864	100,000,000	100,000,000
5-20s new, 1865	71,003,500	80,234,500
6 per cents., 1881	283,744,150	283,745,500
5 per cents., 10-40s	171,219,100	171,219,100
Old 6 per cents	18,323,592	18,323,592
Old 5 per cents	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total gold-bearing	$1,186,092,842	$1,195,325,192
7.30 per cents	$816,512,650	$812,221,600
Compound Legal-tenders	167,012,141	162,012,140
5 per cent. Legal-tenders	6,036,900	
5 per cent. certificates	62,620,000	43,025,000
6 per cent. stock to Pacific Road	4,634,000	5,402,000
Total currency-bearing	$1,056,815,691	$1,022,660,740
Deposits on interest	131,497,853	124,561,486
Gold Deposits, no Interest	9,036,420	22,568,320
Total on Deposit	$140,534,273	$147,129,806
Cash in Treasury	*137,987,029	*129,691,083
Difference against Treasury	$2,547,244	$17,438,723
Greenbacks	$415,164,318	$402,128,318
Fractional Currency	28,192,017	27,334,965
Past due Notes and Bonds	877,730	4,900,429
Total free of interest	$444,234,065	$434,363,712
Total Public Debt	$2,689,689,842	$2,670,288,367
Decrease, *since May 1*	$15,956,674	19,401,475
*On Hand	May 1, 1866.	June 1, 1866.
In gold	$76,676,407	$50,679,957
In currency	61,310,622	79,011,126
Total as above	$137,987,029	$129,691,083

The principal changes in the statement since 1st of May are:

Decrease in greenbacks		$13,036,000
In compound legal tenders		5,000,000
Five ℔ cent. legal tenders		6,036,900
Certificates of indebtedness		19,595,000
7.30 ℔ cents of 1867-8		4,291,050
Fractional Currency		857,053
Together		$48,816,003
Increase in 5.20s '65	$9,731,000	
Different deposit accounts	14,891,479	
Overdue debt	4,022,699	
Pacific bonds	768,000	
Sixes of 1881	1,350—	29,414,528
Net decrease as above		$19,401,475

The Public Debt reached its maximum on the schedule of the 31st of August last, when

the total stood	$2,757,781,190
Present total	2,670,288,367
Net reduction in nine months	$87,491,823

In the absence of later news from Europe, and under the influence of yesterday's unfavorable advices, the price of Gold advanced to-day to 146 ℔ cent. The circumstance noticed in our last, that the Bankers are unwilling to buy Merchant bills drawn against our reduced Exports of Domestic Produce, until fuller accounts from the English panic are received, had its influence on Gold to-day. The rates of Exchange for the Boston steamer closed at very full Specie rates, the chief business being done in three-day sight bills, on the basis of 111½ on London. The additional shipments for the week will turn, in a measure, on the tenor of the *Africa's* news now due. About $1,300,000 *via* Boston, and $1,700,000 direct from New-York, we understand, will go out to-morrow. In the Gold Room it was currently rumored that the Public Debt Statement would show only $26,000,000 of Gold in the Treasury. This, however, could not have been generally believed, as the entire Gold movement in and through the month of May could not have left short of $48,000,000 to $52,000,000 at the close of the month. The official figures reported to-night are $50,679,957, of which the Government own absolutely (after selling $35,000,000 in May) $28,111,637, and the public $22,568,320, held in the Treasury against Gold Notes or Certificates of Deposit. The larger share of these Certificates are held in this City by the Banks, Foreign Bankers and Bullion Brokers.

There was no change in the rate or supply of Money to-day. The amount employed on the Stock Exchange is not very large, for although the speculation is active on Erie, New-York Central and the Western Roads, the Stocks themselves are not abundant on the Street, and both Erie and Central were lent out to-day free of interest on the Money advanced upon them. Erie at one time commanded 65¼@65⅜ cash, and Central 99½ ℔ cent. After the delivery hour, Erie was sold down to 63⅜ ℔ cent., and Central to 98⅞ ℔ cent. Reading advanced ⅜ ℔ cent. on yesterday's sales; Northwest Common to 30¼, and the Preferred to 60½, while Michigan Southern, Hudson River and Pittsburgh were less firm than on Monday. All the Government Stocks were steady, and some of them, like 6s of 1881 and 5-20s of 1864, a fraction higher. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, the Railway speculation strong on Erie, Reading and Northwestern:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	96	96	Northwest	29⅝	31
U. S. 5-20s	102¼	102¼	N. West Pref.	58⅞	60⅞
U. S. 7.30s	102⅝	102⅝	Rock Island	92¾	93
N. Y. Central	98⅞	99	Fort Wayne	97⅜	97⅜
Erie	64⅞	65	Cumb'land Coal	45⅞	46⅞
Hudson	111	111	Quicksilver	52	51⅞
Reading	109	109½	Mariposa	12¼	12⅞
Mich. Southern	80⅞	79⅞	Mariposa Pref	24	24⅜
Illinois Central	118	118⅜	Canton	60	60
Pittsburgh	85⅜	83⅝	Ohio Certificates	28¼	28⅜
Tennessee 6s	90⅞	91	American Gold	143⅞	145⅞
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of N. America	110
Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	120
Merchants'	110	People's	118
Mechanics'	116	Market	114
Union	118	Shoe and Leather	105
America	139	Continental	98
Phoenix	103	St. Nicholas	103
Greenwich	130	Commonwealth	101
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	New-York County	150
National	106	Park	150
Seventh Ward	106½	Central National	107
State of New York	108	First National	205½
Commerce	110	Fourth National	103¾
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	111

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	Gal. & Chi. extended	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	102½	Gal. & Chi. 2d mort.	92
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	96	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Harlem 3d mort., '68	96	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
Mich. C. 1st M. 8 ℔ c., '82	108½	N. J. Central 1st M.	101½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	89	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1863	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	94½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	94½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	103	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	57
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chic. & Al. Sink. Fund	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Chic. & Al 1st M.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	74	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts.	95	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	50

The present raid on the Erie Stock, under the auspices of Mr. DANIEL DREW, inaugurated about 60 days ago, was encouraged by the falling off in the March and April traffic as compared with the same results in 1865, and the expected falling off in May, not yet officially reported. It was known to the very parties who employed this influence on the Street and at the Stock Exchange that the contract, in full force last year, for carrying coal for the Pennsylvania Coal Company had been suspended on some sort of disagreement this season, which, of itself would make a difference of $125,000@$150,000 per month in the gross traffic. It is now suspected that this contract was suspended by an intrigue in the Erie Direction—possibly and purposely to damage the Stock—and it is believed that but for this deliberate purpose to break up the contract, the difference of views as to compensation between the Coal and Railway Companies, might have been easily adjusted between Gen. EWEN, President of the former, and Mr. BERDELL, President of the Erie. We are glad to believe that the contract will soon be in active operation again. Meanwhile the traffic over the Erie Road since the 1st March has been made to lose *about half a million of dollars*, to wit: In March, $125,687; in April, $128,761; in May, $161,962—together to 1st of June, $416,410. It is hoped that by the 15th or 20th of the present month the misunderstanding between the two Companies will be removed. A year ago this new department of the traffic over the Erie Road was esteemed one of the most valuable features in its future advancement. It was asserted this season, about the time that Mr. DREW changed his Wall-street position in the Erie Stock from 97 ℔ cent. as a *Bull* to 75@72 ℔ cent. as a *Bear*. He may *possibly* have had nothing to do with breaking up the contract calculated, of course, to temporarily reduce the Spring traffic, but the "coincidence" of the upsetting of the senior Mr. Weller's coach on election day was not more remarkable. The traffic *did* fall off—the stock *was* borne down. The compensation to the Erie Stockholders and to every other interest connected with this great property would not be less remarkable should this very Pennsylvania Coal Company, on the proper recognition of their contract to send their coal over the Erie, now come forward and advance (as this wealthy and well-managed corporation are able to do) all the money necessary to compel Mr. DREW to return, on ten days' notice, all the Erie stock which he has borrowed to break down its credit on the Stock Exchange, on the repayment of his paltry advances of 60 cents on the dollar. If they do not do it, some other party for the honor of the Company will, before this monstrous iniquity goes on much longer.

Mr. PLINY FISK has been made President of the Croton National Bank, in place of Mr. W. B. HATCH, resigned. The bank has been removed to the new marble building of TURNER BROTHERS, on Nassau and Pine-street, near the Fourth National. The average statement of the Bank for the month of May will be found in our advertising columns.

In their circular for *Cuba*, Messrs. WOTHERSPOON & Co. say:

"Exchange on London is 109¾. At this rate, with double eagles at ⅜ premium, and interest in London at 10 ℔ cent., there is a clear net profit on the shipment of gold of ¾ ℔ cent. at 76s 3d ℔ oz. in London. *Gold at 144¾ gives for exchange on London 158¼ in currency. At this rate, with 5-20s in London at 64, and interest at 10 ℔ cent., there is a net loss on their shipment to this country of nearly 4 ℔ cent., while on the other hand shipments from this side to London at these rates would yield a profit of fully 1½ ℔ cent., showing that they actually sell at a less price here than in London. It is a singular anomaly that the public securities of the richest and most powerful country in the world should be so depreciated* in the two principal money markets in the world—New-York and London. The shipments of gold from New-York to England during the month of May are not far short of thirty millions of dollars. The exports of produce, &c., to European markets during the same period exceed twenty millions of dollars in gold values, making an aggregate of upward of fifty millions of dollars, or say ten millions sterling of remittances in one single month, chiefly, almost exclusively, to Great Britain. *The exports, including specie, from the United States for the last six months show an excess over imports of upward of fifty millions of dollars in gold values*; and it is still more noteworthy that the whole amount of the exports from Great Britain to the United States, for 1865, only reached £21,000,000. Notwithstanding the large export of gold reported above, the balance in the Sub-Treasury and the Banks of this City amounts to nearly sixty millions of dollars in addition to ten millions reported as being in the hands of the speculators for a rise."

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of May in the years indicated:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Canal opened	April 30.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	51,100	64,900	21,700
Wheat, bushels	2,450,400	403,800	169,800
Corn, bushels	399,400	560,500	1,384,200
Barley, bushels	99,100	99,800	40,100
Oats, bushels	1,190,900	1,711,100	570,700
Rye, bushels	22,400	29,800	55,000
Malt, bushels	—	92,100	40,100
Beef, bbls	1,900	2,900	100
Pork, bbls	11,500	6,810	3
Bacon, lbs	316,600	724,600	—
Butter, lbs	600	8,500	100
Lard, lbs	139,300	260,500	5,600
Cheese, lbs	—	34,300	39,700
Wool	7,500	16,100	30,400

The authorized National Banks now number 1,650, with an aggregate capital of $414,921,479, and an aggregate circulation of $277,379,660. The following table shows the progress of the National Banking system since January, 1864:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
January, 1864	137	$14,528,712	$29,156
July, 1864	469	95,312,945	25,825,695
Jan. 7, 1865	685	145,524,560	78,724,520
July 1, 1865	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
Jan. 1, 1866	1,626	407,909,203	237,371,165
June 4, 1866	1,650	414,921,479	277,379,660

At the annual election of the New-York Commercial Association, Produce Exchange, on Monday, the following was the successful ticket:

Augustus E. Masters, President; William H. Harris, Vice-President; Benjamin C. Bogart, Treasurer; William H. Newman, John H. Boynton, Robert P. Getty, Edgar Hyatt, Erastus S. Brown, Williams Howland, Carlos Cobb, Alfred M. Hoyt, William A. Brown, George W. Kendall, William W. Wickes, Edward Martin, Managers; Robert S. Holt, Charles H. Cadwell, Benjamin R. Sage, Inspectors of Elections.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS.—Interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable in GOLD by the State of California, free of Government tax. For sale by
FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 5, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 50 bbls. Ashes, 10,109 bbls. Flour, 965 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 37,995 bushels Wheat, 92,040 bushels Corn, 87,768 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Malt, 434 pkgs. Cut Meats, 50 pkgs. Lard, 193 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in good request at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $13 75@$14 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is quiet and heavy at 40c.@42c. for Yellow ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in moderate request at steady prices.

COCOA—Has been quiet but firm.

COFFEE—Is quiet at drooping rates. Java at 25c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@23c., Maracaibo at 18c.@21c., Laguayra at 18c.@20c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 6,00? bags; sales, 4,030 bags. Stock of all kinds on hand to-day 196,897 bags, including according to the Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, of 134,833 bags Rio and Santos, 3,895 bags government Java, 4,294 bags Cuba, 9,602 bags Maracaibo, 23,022 bags Laguayra, 106 bags St. Domingo, 16,351 bags Ceylon, and 4,894 bags of other descriptions. Total, 196,897 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

New-Orleans	bags 5,000
Mobile	2,700
Baltimore	17,000
Philadelphia	8,000
New-York	134,833
Grand total	167,533

COTTON—Has been in more demand at irregular prices, closing with rather more firmness. Middlings have been quoted at from 35c.@39c., chiefly at 36½c.@38c. ℔ lb. Sales since our last, 2,600 bales, against receipts of 3,944 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,347
Receipts since June 1, 1866	4,754
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	314,240
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	769,240
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	460,647
Estimated stock now here	115,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: Jobbers' Prices—Brown Sheetings, Atlantic A, 25c.; Augusta, A, 21c.; Broadway, 22½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 42½c.; Bay Mills, 32c.; Blackstone, 27½c. Prints—Merrimack, W, 22c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Hamilton, 20c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyers' IXL, 1¼ inch tapes, 50c.@75c.; 3 inch tapes, 68c.@$1 10. Corsets—Thompson's French Woven, BB, $12@$13, gold; Thomson's French Woven, CC, $11 50@$12 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, Extra, No. 20, Enamelled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith Patent, Enameled Garrote, $20, less 10 ℔ cent. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Magic Ruffles—Genuine, with trade mark, No. 1, $6 25; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14 50; home made, No. 1, $4 50; No. 2, $6 50; No. 9, $5 50. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Winthrop, 17½c.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in demand at $3 50@$3 60 for Canton No. 1, ℔ box.

FEATHERS—Have been more freely offered and in less demand, at from 50c.@90c. for common to choice Live Geese.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at buoyant prices. Dry Cod, $5@6 50 ℔ cwt.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand at a shade firmer prices for desirable shipping brands, the supply of which is quite moderate. Sales since our last, 14,250 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 25@$8 35; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 30@$10 10, chiefly at $8 45@$9; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 45@$10 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 25	@$8 35
Extra State	8 30	@10 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 45	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 45	@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 05	@14 50
Extra Genesee	10 15	@14 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	12 00	@17 50

Southern Flour is in more request and firmer. Sales since our last, 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $10 80@$12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales, 650 bbls. Extra at $9 20@$14 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in good request, including Superfine at $6@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $4 25 for Western, $4 35@$4 45 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 850 bbls. About 820 sacks of French Flour have been sold in the last two days at from $14 50@$15 ℔ 196 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been neglected and nominal in price.

FRUIT—All kinds have been quiet at previous quotations.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive. A sale of 7,000 bushels choice No. 1 Milwaukee Club was reported at $2 21; and another lot of ordinary do. at $2 11 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good demand and quoted a shade higher, though closing tamely, in view of the advance in freights, and the rather sharp discrimination against produce bills of exchange. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 111,000 bushels at 74c.@80c. for unsound, and 81c.@84c., for sound new mixed Western, 84c.@85c. for Yellow Western, 83c.@85c. for old mixed Western in store and delivered, ℔ bushel. New Oats are in active demand, and a shade higher. We quote new Western at 51c.@55c.; old do. at 71c., and Canada at 72½c. ℔ bushel; sales 106,000 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is doing better; 27,600 bushels were sold at $1 17@$1 20 for Canadian, and 98c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Messrs. WATHERSPOON & Co., in their circular for the *Cuba*, give the following

Comparative Prices of Breadstuffs in Currency and Gold, in this Market, June 5, 1866.

	Currency.	Gold.
Premium on gold	43¾ ℔ ct.	—
Discount on currency	—	30 3-10 ℔ ct.
Sterling Exchange	157 ℔ ct.	110 ℔ ct.
Flour—℔ bbl.		
Western and State Extra	$9 00@$9 50	$6 27@$6 62
Ohio and Indiana	9 50@10 00	6 62@ 6 97
Canadian	9 75@14 00	6 79@ 9 76
Southern	12 00@14 00	8 36@ 9 76
Fancies and high extras	13 50@19 00	9 41@13 24
Corn Meal	4 75@ —	3 31@ —
Wheat—℔ 60 lbs.		
Western White	2 75@ 2 95	1 92@ 2 06
Canadian	2 85@ 3 00	1 98@ 2 09
Red and Amber Spring	1 90@ 2 20	1 32@ 1 53
Freight to Liverpool	—	5½d.@6½d.
Freight to London	—	5½d.@6½d.
Freight to Cork and a market	—	5s.@5s.6d.
Freight to direct ports	—	3s.6d.@4s.6d.
Indian Corn—℔ 56 lbs.		
Yellow, new and old	83@ 86	58@ 60
White, new and old	90@ 1 00	64@ 70
Western Mixed	82@ 84	57@ 58
Rye—℔ 56 lbs	1 10@ 1 15	76@ 80
Barley—℔ 48 lbs	1 00@ 1 15	70@ 80
Oats—℔ 32 lbs	65@ 72	45@ 50

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held more firmly, but have been inactive.

HAY—North River bale is in fair supply and request at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, including last year's crop, at 15c.@70c., and two years' old at 80c.@30c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand, at steady rates.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request, at $4 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been more sought after at buoyant prices. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 31c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 41c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, good, 47c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 36c.@43c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Has been quiet, including Rockland at $1 50 for common, and $2 for lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Copper and Spelter have been in request and buoyant; Iron, Lead and Tin have been quiet. We quote: Ingot Copper at 29½c.@31c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $42 50@$44; Scotch Pig, $44@$47; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $92 50@$110 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $9 12½@$9 50 ℔ 100 lbs.; Spelter, 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 19¼c.@19½c., in gold; Banca Tin, 20c.@20½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate request at uniform prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 43c.@65c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 93c.@97c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3@$10 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in good request, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 59 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, June 4.—*Sperm*—Since our last Sperm Oil has advanced, and all in this market previous to arrival of the *Blue Jacket*, has been sold at $2 50 ℔ gallon. *Whale*—Holders of Whale are firm, with views above those of buyers, consequently the market is quiet, with only a sale of 60 bbls. Northern at $1 25 ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 4, 1866	11,320	44,328	584,000
Same time last year	14,611	49,080	445,500

Exports.

For week ending June 4, 1866	31	3	11,250
Previously	1,840	345	318,900
From Jan. 1 to date	1,871	348	320,150

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate demand at 26½c.@27c. for Crude, 41c.@42c. for Refined, in bond, and 56c.@58c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and heavy. Sales since our last 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $30 56@$30 68¾ for new Mess, closing at $30 62½, regular; $29 25@$29 50 for one year old Mess; $27 37½@$27 50 for new Prime Mess; $29 25@$29 50 for Thin Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,000 bbls. new Mess at $30 62, June delivery, sellers' option; $30 79@$31 for July and August delivery, sellers' option; $31 25, July delivery, buyers' option; $31 50, August delivery, buyers' option, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in more request, at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 400 pkgs. Bacon is inactive; some Cumberland cut sold at 15c.—an extreme rate. Lard is improving; sales since our last 1,170 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c., ℔ lb. Beef is in more demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 700 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams are in demand at $45 50@$46 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter continues in limited request at 28c.@42c. for State and 25c.@37c. for Western. Cheese has been in moderate demand at 8c.@20c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet and heavy, including Rangoon at $9@$9 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails for rough Flax at $2 70@$3 ℔ bushel. Other kinds are neglected.

SKINS—Have been in demand, including Deer, Honduras, 62½c.@65c.; San Juan, 55c.@57½c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.@65c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.; Para, 60c., and Goat, Tampico, 57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@42½c.; Payta, 40c.@42½c., in gold, ℔ lb; Cape, 45c.@50c., cash; Madras, 55c.@60c. each.

SPICES—Have been quiet and irregular.

SUGARS—Have been in good request and on the advance. Sales since our last 1,750 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c.@13c., and 1,470 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in lively request at 14¼@17c. ℔ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground, 17c.; White A 16c. and Yellow C, 15½c. ℔ lb., cash.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 21c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 136,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c.; and 39,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been held firmly, but have been inactive.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand at firmer prices. Sales 450 bbls., in bond, at 28c.@30c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active. For Liverpool there were taken 10,000 bushels Corn (by steamer,) at 6½d. ℔ bushel; 100 tons Logwood at 10s. ℔ ton, and a small cargo of Petroleum on private terms. For London, 14,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ℔ bushel, and a cargo of Petroleum on private terms. For Cork and orders, a bark and brig, with Corn at 5s. ℔ quarter.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER OWNER CAN SELL any similarly located property, as they paid more.

Two or more lots a few steps from 5th-av. entrance.

One, extra wide, if purchaser improves immediately,

Near the new hotel, (now commenced,)

Between 5th and Madison avs.

Accessible by cars from all parts of City.

Terms liberal. Brokerage allowed. Inquire from 9 to 10, or after 3 P. M., of F. S. ALLEN, No. 79 West 38th-st.

ORANGE N. J.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT—Possession 1st of June, the house of the subscriber, corner of Highland and Essex avs., five minutes by plank walk from Valley Depot.

THE HOUSE is 44x44, built by day's work and filled in with brick; large parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen and laundry; piazza, 12x44. It is a comfortable house in Winter; it is warmed by a large furnace.

THE GROUNDS are one acre, handsomely laid out in lawn, and well planted with evergreen and shade trees; 50 dwarf pear trees, strawberry-bed, &c.

THE PRICE is $14,000 cash, or mortgage for one-half, and this is as low as the house could be built for. A small house, well located, in New-York or Brooklyn, would be taken in part payment, or a corner lot worth about $8,000.

THE LOCATION is a beautiful one, fine views and drives in every direction. This ridge is one of the coolest parts of Orange in Summer. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs, or J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner of Church and Worth sts., or on the premises. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. 11½ A. M., 2½, 3½, 4½, 5½ and 6½ P. M.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Parties desiring to purchase a large, first quality bituminous coal property, can address or apply to G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—THE DEsirable country seat known as the Valley Farm, delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., containing about 200 acres choice farming land, fine large mansion and grounds, lawn, shade trees, &c., &c.; farmer's house, ice-house, (filled) carriage-house, large barn and out-houses, hennery, large garden, graperies, &c., &c.; with choice varieties of fruits; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm; location for health, convenience and variety of scenery unsurpassed; neighborhood and society unexceptionable; one hour's ride from New-York. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, about 4 miles from Sag Harbor, on the Bay, containing 85 acres, over one-half under cultivation, the balance wood; a shore front of nearly a quarter of a mile; all the buildings new about six years ago; house contains 11 rooms; barn and carriage-house, hennery, wood and ice-houses; bathing, fishing, gunning, clamming on your own premises; the house is about 300 feet from the water, elevation about 30 feet, commanding a fine view of Sag Harbor and the Bay; a fine location for hotel or private boarding-house; several hundred loads of seaweed come up on the premises through the year—manure for the whole farm. Photographic views and all information by inquiring of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Cheap for cash.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned. House first class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter. The grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first class, grapehouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON GATES-AV., NEAR FRANKlin-av., Brooklyn, a handsome residence, consisting of a three-story frame house, filled in with brick, 25x40 feet, with two-story extension, 18x26 feet, heated with steam, complete with all the modern improvements, dumbwaiter, wine-vault, &c., built in the best manner; the grounds attached consist of ten (10) lots, 25x100 feet, running through to Monroe-st., all in fine state of cultivation, having a great variety of choice fruit trees and grapevines in bearing condition; will be sold to a desirable party on easy terms. Apply to CHARLES GREGG, No. 62 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT at Rye, within a short distance of the Rye and Portchester depots of the New-Haven Railroad. House large and has all the modern improvements; carriage-house and outbuildings all first-class; fine kitchen garden, fine shade and fruit trees in great abundance; an unobstructed view of Long Island Sound for more than 20 miles; will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately, with furniture, stock, &c.; possession at once. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

A VALUABLE BED OF CHINA CLAY, and choice farm of 116½ acres, six hours from New-York City, in Berkshire County, Mass.; excellent dwelling, two tenant-houses, extensive barns and stables, ice and wood houses filled, 200 grafted fruit trees, stock and implements new and approved kinds, steam-boiler and engine for sawing, threshing, washing clay, &c., new and in perfect order. Improved property in New-York and Brooklyn taken in part payment, and liberal terms given. Inquire of RIDER & FORD, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, SUITABLE for a gentleman's country seat, containing about 120 acres, situated on the river road, and in sight of the Hudson River, about half way between Poughkeepsie and Nest Park landing; in the neighborhood of W. B. Astor, R. L. Pell, J. Frothingham, Dr. Taylor and other gentlemen well known in New-York City; being the property of the late Daniel Wooley. For a further description, apply to J. H. YOUNG, No. 101 Barclay-st., New-York, or No. 24 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SIX MILES ABOVE PLAINFIELD, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, handsome property, consisting of one hundred and five (105) acres land, fair proportion in wood; improvements on same are double two-story house, 45x50 feet, and all necessary outbuildings; also, large orchard well stocked with fruit; distance from New-York City, 1½ hours by rail; passenger-trains to and from the City eight times a day. Address R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN POUGHKEEPsie—A neat two-story and attic house, with stable, barn and garden; house well furnished and ready for immediate possession. Also, for sale, a farm of 100 acres, situated about seven miles east of Poughkeepsie, in good order, well watered, and nearly all in good cultivation. Address Col. JOSEPH WRIGHT, Poughkeepsie, or C. H. DELAMATER, Executor, No. 333 West 15th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—IN RAYmond-st., a few doors from Hanson-place, a very excellent three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, fitted with all conveniences, and in best order, with extra lot attached, laid out as garden, with fruit-trees, &c.; early possession may be had; price very moderate. W. W. COLBRON, No. 918 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, WELL KNOWN as one of the most elegant places in the vicinity of New-York. There are 16 acres laid out in a superior style, containing old shade and evergreen trees, choice fruit, a beautiful lawn and natural lake filled with fish; splendid entrance and drives; no mosquitoes. Price, $45,000. Cannot be duplicated for less than $80,000. Particulars at No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, in consequence of the owner leaving the City, a first-class stone front three-story high-stoop house, in South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, in the best order, and with all improvements. The furniture, which is nearly new, will be sold with it. Price for the whole, $16,500. W. W. COLBRON, No. 918 Fulton-av., one door from Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

A LARGE FINE RESIDENCE, ITALIAN style, outbuildings corresponding, and farmer's house, 35 or 75 acres excellent land, fruit, shade, &c., in abundance, beautifully located, one hour from 26th-st., Westchester County. For sale low, or exchange for City or Brooklyn house.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE IN PART,—The owner of two country places on the Hudson River, will sell either at a great bargain; one hour and three hours from the City; 35 and 80 acres, with modern and valuable improvements, suited to any gentleman's taste. Address or apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOboken, N. J., one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn, on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with all modern improvements, near the entrance to the Park; a nice location; price $11,000 on easy terms; also, a corner store to let on 3d-av. Apply on the premises, No. 125 East 53d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 18 acres, 35 miles from the City, in Westchester County; comfortable house, plenty of fruit, good neighborhood; 1½ miles from depot; perfectly healthy; will be sold cheap. For particulars inquire of the owner, No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A BARGAIN.—AT BOUNDBROOK, ON JERSEY Central Road, large three-story building, 28 rooms, beautifully situated, with lawn, garden and barn; two minutes from depot; admirably adapted for a boarding-house. Will sell, let or exchange on very reasonable terms. WM. H. MILLER, No. 119 Broadway, Room 22.

NYACK ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—Pleasantly located houses and grounds to let and for sale at Nyack, New-York; prices ranging from $6,000 to $30,000 for sale, and $100 to $300 to let; also, furnished houses. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Possession. For sale cheap. Others $10,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$27,000 AND $21,000.—FOR SALE—Valuable building lots on 71st-st. Terms easy. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway, New-York.

RAVENSWOOD.—VALUABLE RESIDENCES at Ravenswood for sale; terms easy. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

ADVERTISER DESIRES A FARM IN the State of New-York or New-Jersey, within 100 miles of the City; not to exceed $5,000. Address, with full particulars, E. J. R., Room No. 4, No. 9 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE

EDMUND H. MARTINE,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
No. 1,271 Broadway.
Houses and lots for sale and to lease. Houses rented and rents collected.

GEO. W. SIMMONS, JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country residences on the Hudson, situated in a very commanding position, nearly opposite West Point, affording a magnificent view of the Highlands, river and surrounding country. The place was fitted up by the present owner for his own occupancy; the house is a very superior one, in fine order, large, containing over 20 rooms, and has all the modern improvements, gas, furnace, hot and cold water, &c.; the building is three stories and basement, with observatory and wide piazza front and rear; it stands in a splendid natural grove of three acres; the walks and drives are tastefully laid out, no expense having been spared to render them good and substantial; the grounds and garden are well supplied with a choice variety of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; also, large carriage-house; ice-house filled, &c. The location is at an eligible distance to fine schools, churches and stores, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The furniture can be purchased with the property, if desired; possession given immediately. Apply to
T. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—TWO splendid sites for country-seats, of 25 acres each, having fine views of Long Island Sound, East River, and overlooking the villages of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon; locations are elevated and well wooded; each plot has two never-failing springs; one parcel has a small basement cottage, with spring at the door; the other has two barns and a double basement cottage, with well; located one mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing. The premises are a part of and adjoining the farm and residence of T. A. Ronalds. Also, a plot of 11 acres, with orchard, running through from the turnpike to Pelham road. For terms, apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Time of transit from New-York, 45 minutes; 7 trains daily, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the beautiful town of Bethlehem, Penn. House is delightfully located, large and well-finished; has water and gas, two hot-air furnaces, &c., &c. Grounds are tastefully laid out, handsomely shaded; fine vegetable garden, fruits, &c.; cold grapery, stable, gardener's house, &c. The location is healthy, and very desirable for persons having children to educate, there being in Bethlehem a young ladies' school, theological seminary, boarding school, school for boys, polytechnic college and school for young children. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—DUTCHESS COUNTY COUNTRY SEAT.—For sale, a very desirable residence, located at New Hackensack, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie and 5 miles from New Hamburg, on the Hudson River; near churches, stores, &c., &c.

The house is large, commodious, and in good repair, with a noble piazza the whole length of the house, marble mantels; good well of water, &c.; wagon-house, stables, wood sheds, &c.

Ten acres of land, well stocked with vegetables, fruits of all kinds, &c.

Price $10,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—At Newburgh, a country seat, with 16 acres of land; house large, with modern conveniences; ground handsomely laid out, and planted with a great variety of shade and ornamental trees; abundance of fruit; excellent kitchen garden; ice-house filled; views of the river unsurpassed. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TITLES GUARANTEED—A large house and 1½ acres of land, well fenced, half-mile from Hudson River, lying between Fort Lee and Englewood; a seven-roomed house at Fort Lee, $1,200, 10 per cent. off for cash; one at Coytesville, $1,200; one at $1,000; one at $550. Terms easy.
J. COYTE, Coytesville, near Fort Lee.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST MILK AND butter farms in Orange Country, 134 acres; buildings new and in order, with the entire stock, 30 cows, horses, wagons, crops, &c. Also several small farms, with good buildings, situated near the City of New-York, and on the line of railroad; to be sold cheap and on easy terms.
BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF ABOUT 200 ACRES in New-Jersey, 20 miles from New-York, in a very healthy location; good house, large fine barn, plenty of fruit of all kinds; soil is excellent and in fine condition; will be sold low. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

MUST BE SOLD TO SETTLE AN ESTATE—One lot and house No. 48 Allen-st., New-York, good property for improvements; also two lots and houses in Rahway, N. J., suitable for small families, ½ mile from depot. Inquire of J. F. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery, or of A. J. RITTER, Rahway.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with new brown-stone handrails and balisters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW COTTAGE at Salterville, 25 minutes from New-York, via New-Jersey Central Railroad; house contains 7 rooms, basement and cellar; lot 50x160; two minutes from depot. Price $4,800. Apply to J. G. HARRISON, basement of No. 81 Cortlandt-st., or to WM. FOSTER, Salterville, N. J.

A FINE FARM, AT GOSHEN, ORANGE County, 37 acres or more; house 36 by 50; barn and outhouses; orchard, peach, pear, &c.; eight cows, two horses, three wagons, sleigh, farming utensils, oats, corn, potatoes, &c., full lot. Price $5,000. Terms easy.
P. ZEGLER, No. 12 Centre-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY, 12 miles from City, at a great bargain; 21 acres land, mansion house, barns, horses, carriages, &c.; price $11,000. Apply to BREWSTER & PETERS, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A beautiful country residence, with two acres of land; house is Gothic, built in the most substantial manner with Diamantine white brick; slated roof, &c. For particulars call on or address ALFRED HALL.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, on Herkimer, between Clove Road and Nostrand-av., Bedford, L. I.; price $11,000—$8,000 on mortgage. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.

$1,700.—ELEGANT HOUSE IN LEXINGTON-AV., near corner of 29th-st., for sale; terms easy. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

EIGHT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., COTTAGES and elegantly laid out grounds for sale and to let. For particulars, apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 30TH-ST., A SMALL PRIvate house, with a large lot of ground; the house is brick, trimmed with brown stone; is in good order. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON 114TH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., and three lots on 3d-av., corner of 93d-st. Apply to P. A. LEHMAN, No. 200 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, house and grounds of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av. Apply on the premises.

STATEN ISLAND.—HOUSE AND GROUNDS for sale, eligibly located. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOTS ON 56TH AND 52d-sts.; also house and lot on 51st-st.; terms easy. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE DOING A GOOD business for sale; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

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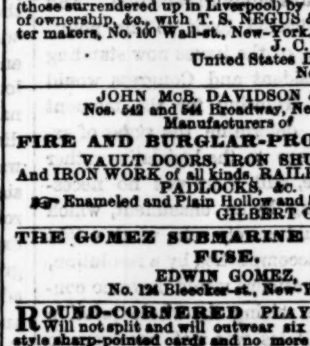

COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER,
PRICE $8 and $10.
Also, Children's Carriages, Baby-Tenders, Swings, &c.
L. P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

REBEL STEAMER SHENANDOAH.
Shipowners and Masters having lost their chronometers, sextants, charts, &c., by the depredations of the rebel steamer *Shenandoah*, can recover their instruments (those surrendered up in Liverpool) by filing certificates of ownership, &c., with T. S. NEGUS & CO., chronometer makers, No. 100 Wall-st., New-York.
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JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
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THE GOMEZ SUBMARINE ELECTRIC FUSE.
EDWIN GOMEZ,
No. 124 Bleecker-st., New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AGENCY: FOR the New-England States by an established commission house. Address Box No. 2,225 Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 2,362 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,362 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SOAP BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,362 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, in a Jersey ferry stage, or on the way to the Jersey boat, a PARCEL containing a set of carved amethyst jewelry and a ring set with three pearls. The finder will please leave it at Messrs. TIFFANY'S, No. 50 Broadway, who will pay the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—STOLEN, A ROCKAWAY for four persons; four spokes new in hind wheel; lead color; morocco cushions. Also a plain sleigh harness. Carriage light striped. Twenty-five dollars for the conviction of the thief. Apply at Eleventh Precinct Station-house corner of Sheriff and Houston-sts.

TO LET.

TO LET,
AT MENDHAM, N. J.,
Eight miles from Morristown, N. J.,
FURNISHED HOUSE, 40x50.
An acre of ground, in garden, well planted, will be let for the Summer, at low price.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL family, furnished for the Summer; Hove Cottage, situate on the romantic Lake of Luzerne, in Warren Co., N.Y., in a high, dry, pinery section, commanding superb views, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs by railroad, and 10 miles from Lake George; beautiful drives, fine fishing, shooting and bathing; house has 4 bedrooms, parlor, piazzas, dining-room, kitchen, &c.; has two acres of ground, with beautiful trees and shrubbery; very desirable; price only $300 for the season; also garden attached; ice and wood prepared for use; meat, butter, chickens and eggs delivered at the door; possession given immediately. Also Wayside Cottage near by, furnished, new; contains 7 bedrooms; finished up in native woods; price $500. Refer to JACOB LITTLE & CO., No. 30 New-st.; Mr. WM. K. WOOD, No. 47 Water-st.; or to B. C. BUTLER, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.

TO LET—FROM 10TH OF JUNE, FOR FIVE months, at $250 per month, a new and beautiful house at Spuyten Duyvil, newly and handsomely furnished; carriage-house, with stalls for three horses, and 1¾ acres of ground; if wanted till May next, $125 per month from Nov. 10.
Apply to
E. H. MEAD,
Office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 to 3, where plans and elevations may be seen.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.—FURNISHED house to rent.—The subscriber will rent for the coming Summer, giving possession June 1, the beautiful residence opposite the homestead of the late Gov. Geo. N. Briggs, in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass. The house is modern and convenient, and thoroughly and elegantly furnished, and one of the most desirable Summer residences in Berkshire. Address HENRY NOBLE, Pittsfield, Mass.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Little Neck to let on Prospect Hill, containing 18 rooms, carriage-house, stables, &c.; ice; bathing-house, garden, plenty of fruit, shade trees, &c. Also, one on Manhasset Bay, furnished; ten rooms, garden, stables, good bathing, fishing, &c. Apply to MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FLOOR, FURNISHED, including basement, five rooms and two pantries in all; suitable for the accommodation of a family of adults for housekeeping purposes; situated three doors below 14th-st., on 6th-av., No. 200. Also a furnished parlor and bedroom for single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Call for two days.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A FARM cottage in good order containing 8 rooms, with one acre of land, barn, carriage-house, &c.; fruits of all varieties; a healthy location, situated ½ mile from depot on the Northern Railroad; 27 miles from New-York. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, IN Stamford, Conn., a large furnished house, with stable, garden and several acres of land covered with fruit and shade trees. This place is most beautifully situated, a mile from the railroad station. Inquire of SAMUEL, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING OR BUSIness purposes, a two-story and basement brick building, 25 by 50, with hoisting wheel; water and gas in; also stable and carriage-house adjoining. Apply on the premises, southeast corner 7th-av. and 56th-st.; rent reasonable.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER months, a fine modern house, with 13 acres of land, situated on Castleton Hill, S. I., one mile from ferry; fine garden and fine fruits. Apply, by permission, to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

NO. 46 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., furnished apartments to let to gentlemen only, either in suites or singly. The family consists of the gentleman, wife and servants; the house belongs to the occupants.

FLUSHING, L. I.—TO LET, FROM THE 15TH inst. to Oct. 15 or until April 15, a desirable furnished cottage, containing 11 rooms and bath-room, with piazza and grounds well shaded and vegetable garden planted. Inquire at No. 84 Beaver-st.

TO LEASE—4 LOTS, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 5th-av., Brooklyn, opposite entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, one of the best stands in the United States for saloon or monumental yard. Inquire of WILLIAM PITBLADDO, on the premises.

A TWO-STORY HOUSE TO LET—AT Fort Hamilton, with a stable attached, the house containing ten rooms. Also, apartments, partially furnished for housekeeping. Apply to J. CROCKER, Fort Hamilton.

TO LET—A NICE, NEWLY BUILT HOUSE IN Waverly-st., Hudson City, 15 minutes from Hoboken ferry; contains seven rooms, large attic and cellar; water inside; with two lots. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, No. 300 7th-av.

TO LET AT NORWALK, CONN.—A FINE residence, furnished; extensive grounds, well shaded; stabling for three horses; large garden; water and gas in the house. Address Mrs. L. A. SMITH, Hillside, Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMmer, at Flushing, Long Island, a pleasant cottage, with 10 rooms, two acres of land, fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS—A French Villa with carriage-house, stable, &c., with two acres, in Westchester County; one hour from Wall-st. rent $200 per month. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank, Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, and No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

10 YEARS LEASE FOR SALE.—TWO large buildings at Nos. 645 and 647 Broadway, comfortably furnished for hotel or housekeeping. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—Location very desirable, neighborhood first-class; everything complete. Apply at No. 301 Bloomfield-st., between 7th and 8th sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—IN Brooklyn, for the Summer, desirably located in Henry-st.; newly furnished; possession in a few days. Address A. R., Box No. 3,974 New-York Post-office.

A COTTAGE TO LET, FURNISHED, 37 miles from City, on Harlem Railroad; near depot; fine location; rent low. Apply to BREWSTER & PETERS, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 18.

BANKING-ROOMS TO LET.—THE LARGE and commodious rooms just vacated by the Fourth National Bank, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., are offered to let. Inquire at the Bank, Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson; 45 minutes from New-York. Address W. B. L., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME COTTAGES, AT Boiling Spring, N. J., 25 minutes from Chambers-st., New-York, by Erie Railway. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

TO LET—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE IN 38th-st., near 5th-av.; all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

TO LET AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—A NICE country place, containing nine rooms, garden and fruit. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET, in building No. 206 Broadway, next door to Fulton-st. Apply to GOODYEAR'S GLOVE CO., No. 205 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST FLOOR and lofts, on Canal-st., near Broadway, one to twenty horse. P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

DESK ROOM TO LET, WITH USE OF desk; location Broadway, near Wall-st.; ground floor; rent $10 a month. Address Box 6,096 Post-office.

MANCHESTER, MASS.—HOUSE TO LET—For the season, furnished; $150 per month to Oct. 1. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A FURNISHED country house, for the Summer or year. Apply to Box No. 30, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

NEWPORT, R. I.—A FEW DESIRABLE COTtages to let for the season. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED the very large and elegant brown-stone mansion, No. 23 East 22d-st. Apply on premises, before 11 o'clock.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED—AT BEVERLY, Mass., cottage for the season; $150 per month. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THIRTEEN LOTS AND BULKhead at 14th-st. and Hudson River, in whole or part. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 62 West 22d-st., to gentlemen without board.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO make an agreement with a private family, to furnish a nice pair of horses and harness and carriage if agreed on, 5 or 6 months or 1 year; the advertiser is a coachman of the best character, furnishes the best references, and will drive himself. Call or address J. H., at the carriage-store No. 549 Broadway.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, buggies, depot wagons, grocers' wagons, harness, saddlery, &c., new and second-hand, for sale at auction on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., at the above sale will please give early notice.
W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF BLACK horses, 15 hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind; a new phaeton of Parker's make, a double harness, in perfect order; also, a single wagon and harness. To be seen from 8 until 1 o'clock, at the stable No. 62 East 14th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, a pair of closely matched bay mares, 15½ hands high; very handsome and stylish; sound, kind and gentle; well adapted for a lady's use. Apply at the stable, No. 6 West 17th-st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED.—SEVERAL soiled by removal from No. 450 Broadway, (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 300 new carriages, all styles; 1,000 sets harness; several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 608 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

GOVERNMENT WAGONS, HARNESS, tents, tarpaulins and wagon-covers, for sale very cheap; McClellan saddles, bridles, horse and mule plow harness. W. A. CARTER, No. 82 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, ABOUT 14 hands high; is broken to the saddle, and has been used before a pony phaeton. Apply at MACKEY'S livery stable, West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

COUPE FOR SALE.—A SMALL COUPE CARriage, with pole and shafts, in good order. Apply at stable No. 14 East 27th-st., before 11 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles, &c., at No. 59 Cedar-st., second door east of Post-office. TAYLOR & HICKS.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE, IN GOOD ORDER; price $350; a pony, $50; a family horse, $125. Apply to PATRICK LEVY, No. 105 East 23d-st.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with first-class board in a small private family north side of Washington-square. References exchanged. Address B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—AN EASTERN FAMILY CAN ACcommodate a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, with or without board, with privilege of gas and bath, at No. 156 West 24th-st. References given and required.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteelly, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 381 Brooklyn Post-office.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 407 West 22d-st., two gentlemen of undoubted respectability, who are willing to room together, may find an agreeable home, with superior accommodations and first-class board; location exceedingly desirable.

LARGE SIZED FURNISHED ROOM with breakfast, wanted by a young gentleman in a private family and first-class central location. Address with full particulars, R. H. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—HOUSE, LOCATION rooms, attentions and home for two persons with good references, $25. Call at No. 73½ East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. (Home-made food.)

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a large front room with board; house and table first-class and location very desirable. Apply at No. 51 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms to let, with first-class table; also one or two single rooms. No. 57 East 31st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
W. C. KEYES & SON, PROPRIETORS.
This new and commodious hotel, thoroughly furnished and arranged for boarders for the Summer months, is now open. The beauty of the village, situated at the foot of Lake Otsego, the healthy location, and the facilities of communication, combine to make this a desirable Summer resort. Prices moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND.—The advertiser will take five or six boarders for the Summer. Large house; pleasant and healthy location. If they procure one family with above number of persons, will take no other boarders; or will take two or three couples to make up the number. Address S. H. C., Box No. 1,407 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET.—A PRIVATE family having rented a large homestead for their own use, having more room than they require, will take a first-class family to board; location very pleasant and healthy; fine garden, and plenty of fruit and shade; easy access. Inquire of E. W. MANCHESTER, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Apply personally or by letter to H. E., office of J. Hooper & Co., Room No. 4 *Times* Building, till Saturday, from 10 to 3.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE had for a small family, in New-Jersey, one hour's distance from New-York; location healthy; good rooms; large yard and garden, with fruits in season; terms reasonable; private family. Address S., *Times* Office, Box No. 184.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE, N. J.—TWO gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated in a first-class house with excellent table; six minute's walk from Orange Valley Station; rooms large and airy; reference exchanged. Apply by letter to Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ABOUT TEN PERSONS can be accommodated with good board in a private family, with pleasant airy rooms; location healthy; one hour by New-Haven Railroad from New-York, and one hour's ride from depot. Address B, Box 137 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—TWO single gentlemen can obtain permanent board in a private family; house situated near depot and boat landing; no other boarders will be taken. Address YONKERS, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER—In a farm-house in Delaware County; mountain air, good fishing and hunting; a splendid place for children. Terms moderate. Apply to T. MILLER, No. 355 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A VERY HEALTHY, mountainous region; five rooms may be secured for adults, at Cornwall, Conn., by calling on or addressing L. F. DUDLEY, at the Lovejoy Hotel. Price $8.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE, 30 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, near depot. Address Box No. 56 Chappaqua, Westchester County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FINE, HEALTHY LOcation, plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; bathing and fishing. Address Mrs. ROBERTSON, Woodlawn, Oyster Bay.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex Conn.; prices from $5 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A FEW GENTLEmen with their wives, having no children, keeping their own horses and carriages, have taken for the Summer a beautiful country seat, high, healthy, and overlooking the Sound, within 25 miles of the City and easy of access by rail and steamer. There is a fine garden, abundant fruit, good pasturage and ample stable room. The neighborhood is pleasant and wealthy. The establishment has a first-class French cook, receiving $100 a month. A yacht may be kept within three minutes' walk. Billiards and piano. The object of the party is to live liberally and pleasantly. A gentleman and his wife, of known respectability, wishing to join the party, may have a large and airy apartment, board, table, wines, washing and stable room for two horses, with full participation in all the advantages of the arrangement for $60 a week ($30 each). Address No. 4,121 Post-office.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York per Morris and Essex Railroad. The Summit House having been enlarged and refurnished, offers excellent accommodations to a few more families; pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c. The house is pleasantly situated in a large park, and within two minutes' walk of the depot.

A FEW FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class country board; the house is very pleasantly located, and only 10 minutes' walk from railroad depot, and 5 from steamboat wharf; references exchanged. Apply to or address Miss DEVEREUX, Broadway, near Town Hall, Flushing, L. I.

BOARD IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—A large, desirable room, also a small room, to let, with first-class board, to a family of adults or party of gentlemen; view of the bay, &c.; references exchanged; stabling for horses. Apply on Palisade-av., first house above the new Methodist church.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON—PRIVATE family, having fine commodious house, beautifully located, extensive grounds, great abundance of fruit, will accommodate a few boarders on reasonable terms. Inquire of SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS BOARD ON LONG ISLAND Sound, Connecticut, 100 miles from New-York, accessible by rail and boat many times a day; fine walks, drives, sailing, boating and fishing. Apply to F. M. H., No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 29.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain board in a healthy location, convenient to boat or cars, by applying in 118th-st., first door west of Av. A, north side of the street. References given and required.

DESIRABLE BOARD—DURING THE SUMmer months, in the village of Peekskill, Westchester County. For particulars apply to THOS. T. FRANK, No. 875 Broadway, New-York City.

AT BATH, L. I.—ON THE SEASHORE, FOR first-class families only, newly-furnished rooms in a handsome villa; superior board; garden, stabling and bathing. Address ALKA, Bath, New-Utrecht, L. I.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL AT LARRABEE'S Point and steamboat landing, Vermont shore of Lake Champlain, opposite Fort Ticonderoga and Lake George landing. The undersigned having purchased this splendid establishment, and thoroughly fitted up and furnished the same, is now ready for transient guests or permanent boarders. The rooms are large and airy; fine drives, sailing and bathing; fish and game in abundance. Daily mail Post office and Express office in the Hotel.
SHELDON S. BAKER, Proprietor.

TYESQUIN HOUSE, WEST TISBURY, MARTHA'S VINEYARD.—This quiet Summer retreat, with its pure sea breezes, is a very desirable place for those who wish to leave the City for a few months in the Summer season. A few more can be accommodated if application is made without delay. Address Mrs. S. E. ATHEARN, West Tisbury, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL, AT GLEN COVE, IS now opened for the reception of guests.
W. C. GIBSON, Lessee and Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N.Y.—This first-class house will be opened for the season June 23. Persons wishing board by the day or week can apply to W. J. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,
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Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.
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A FEW ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with or without parlors, in a neat family hotel, kept in best manner. Apply at Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., near 4th-av. Terms moderate; table a la European.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, PLAYING WITH FIRE. Characters by John Brougham, Miss Prentice, Mrs. C. Walcott, Jr., C. Walcott, J. G. Burnett, W. Andrews.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DUCHALUMEAU, YOUNG AMERICA ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, and THE ALCHEMIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE and RAKE'S PROGRESS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE INVISIBLE PRINCE and LORD DARNLEY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES, &c., BARBARA ALLEN, MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN?

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BELPHEGOR. Principal characters by Charles Dillon and Mrs Denvil.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND EXHIBITION OF NITROUS OXIDE, or LAUGHING GAS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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An Index to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the year 1865 is now for sale at the counter, price Five Dollars. The book contains twenty thousand references to the events mentioned during that period, each specifying the date, page and column of the paper in which it is to be found. It is handsomely printed, and bound in 8vo form, and contains 182 double-column pages.

Not only as an index to our own paper is this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. EDMUNDS reported the House bill for the protection of the lives of passengers traveling on steamboats on the Western rivers. Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease and preserve the public lands of the United States which contain mineral springs. The reconstruction resolution was then taken up, the pending question being Mr. DOOLITTLE's substitute for the second section. Messrs. STEWART, POLAND and HOWE addressed the Senate.

In the House, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, the vote by which the Senate bill, to enable the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands not now in market, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, was reconsidered, and the bill came before the House for its action, and was passed. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to aid in establishing a line of traction engines and wagons from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, which was read twice and referred to the Committee. Mr. GARFIELD reported a substitute to the bill to establish a Department of Education at Washington. Mr. DONNELLY spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. SCHENCK's bill to readjust the rates and system of payments in the army was taken up and passed—yeas 36, nays 93.

GENERAL NEWS.

The chief point of the Fenian movement has been transferred from Buffalo to the St. Lawrence and the Vermont border, in the vicinity of which Gen. SWEENY, no doubt, has his headquarters. On Monday evening 2,500 Fenians had arrived at St. Albans, and some companies yesterday moved northward to within a few miles of the Canada line. So-called recruits were arriving by every train, and if the services of all are accepted the Fenian army promises to be a motley crowd. The desultory, helter-skelter and novel character of the movement is attracting many of the worst deperadoes in the cities. The United States troops are being sent on with dispatch, and they usually share the car-room with their Fenian fellow-countrymen. The leading Fenians say that the grand offensive movement over the line will be made in a day or two. Nothing has been heard of the threatened attack on Prescott, opposite Ogdensburgh. The Fenians prisoners at Buffalo have been released, in accordance with orders from Washington; the men on their recognizances, the officers on bail.

A Columbus *Journal* says: "Some weeks since a large amount of the ammunition in the State Arsenal was sold to a manufacturer of Cincinnati, who packed and shipped it to its destination. This amounted in all to about 480,000 rounds. It is now understood that the pretended manufacturer purchased the ammunition referred to for Fenian use. Had this been known the sale would not have been made, for favorable propositions had been repeatedly refused from Fenian agents.

During a political meeting at Warrensburgh, Missouri, on the 1st, where Gen. BLAIR spoke, a fracas occurred; pistols were drawn during the row, and one Radical was killed and one wounded; one Conservative was shot in the arm and seriously wounded; several heads were hurt. Bad whisky was at the bottom of the affair, coupled with the presence of many returned rebels from the surrounding country. Gen. BLAIR finished his speech.

A gentleman who has lately traveled extensively through Southern and Central Ohio, states that since the late rain the wheat crop is coming forward very rapidly, and that with favorable weather from this time until harvest an average crop will be realized in most localities. Farmers are feeling much better in the valley of the Miami than three weeks ago over the crop prospect.

Major F. L. POPE, Assistant Engineer of the Russian-American Telegraph, has reported to Col. BULKLEY, Engineer-in-Chief, that he has surveyed the country from Lake Tatla to the headwaters of Steeking River, British Columbia, a distance of three hundred miles, and found an excellent route for building a telegraph the entire distance.

The Directors of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad have resolved to make an effort to build the road, notwithstanding the Governor's veto of the bill granting State aid. Committees have been appointed to procure a survey, solicit subscriptions and obtain releases for right of way.

A trestle bridge on the Atlantic and Great Western Road, near Kennard Station, formerly Taylor Town, broke through Thursday with a passenger train upon it. The engine had passed over, and the train was upon the bridge, which was broken through by the weight of the cars. Three cars were carried down, but fortunately none of the passengs were injured.

Parties from the North are to put up five hundred neat dwelling-houses at Newport News. Newport News was for a long time an important point during military operations on the Peninsula. It is at the junction of James River and Hampton Roads, and was the scene of the engagement between the *Merrimac*, the frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*.

The Grand Jury of Cameron County, Texas, has indicted Ex-Major-Gen. F. J. HERRON, United States Army, for kidnapping and delivering to the Liberal Gen. CORTINA a suspected Imperialist named REJON, who was subsequently shot by CORTINA's order.

The fleet in which the students of the Naval Academy make their cruise on the 20th of June is to consist of five vessels—three steamers and two sailing vessels. It is also thought that the yacht *America*, which carried off the prize at an English regatta some years since, will accompany the expedition.

At the late tobacco fair in Louisville, Ky., all the tobacco-growing States were represented. Over three hundred hogsheads were entered. The cash premiums amounted to over $1,500. The first premium hogshead of manufactured leaf, grown in Hart County, Ky., sold for $550 per 100 pounds.

The Tennessee and Colonial Emigration Society recently held their annual session at Nashville. Over $30,000 were subscribed. The Society is prepared to furnish employers with any amount of hands required. Gen. THOMAS is President of the Society.

One hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are completed, giving 383 miles of track west from St. Louis.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and family arrived at St. Louis yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

Some months ago ANN CURRAN, as administratrix of her deceased husband; brought an action against the Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company, to recover the sum of $5,000 damages, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature passed in 1847, and amended in 1849, entitled "An act requiring compensation for causing death by wrongful acts, neglect or default." The deceased was a boiler-maker, and was employed by the defendants to make some repairs about their machinery at Hunters Point in January, 1865. While engaged at this work inside a still, an explosion, caused by gas being confined therein, took place, which resulted in the death of Mr. CURRAN. The case was tried before a jury, and the widow obtained a verdict of $1,500. Defendants appealed to the General Term, and yesterday the questions of law were argued before that Court by Mr. C. A. RUNKLE for the appellants; and Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON for the respondents. The decision reserved.

An action entitled CLARA W. WARNER against The Western Transportation Company, is now on trial before Justice GARVIN and a jury, in the Superior Court, Part II. The action was commenced to recover the sum of about $5,000, the alleged value of the contents of two trunks, two chests and two boxes, which were shipped at Buffalo on the defendants line in July, 1864. The destination of the goods, was Stamford, Connecticut, via New-York, but plaintiff insists they were never delivered to her at Stamford. The trial will be resumed this morning.

President SCHULTZ and Superintendent DALTON, of the Metropolitan Board of Health, accompanied by Capt. HOLBROOK, four sergeants and eighty-five patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police, went on board the Harbor Police boat, under command of Capt. HARTT, last night, to Seguine's Point, and there seized the State's grounds for a quarantine. The spot is to be held until the close of the cholera season. The well immigrants now imprisoned on board the six cholera ships in the Lower Bay are to be transferred to dry land immediately.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HACKETT sentenced GEORGE MCGRATH, who pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, to the Penitentiary for one year, and WM. ANDERSON, for a similar offence, to the State Prison for three years and six months. GEORGE DANMAN pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

The trial of the cause entitled MOODY CUMMINGS against GEORGE E. and SAMUEL MILLS, was continued yesterday, before Judge DALY and a jury, in the Court of Common Pleas. It involves questions as to the copartnership interests in a patent quartz crushing machine, and was tried once before in the same Court.

The examination in the case of the officers of the ship *Thornton* was resumed before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. The complainant, WM. REILLY, testified, and on his cross-examination admitted that he had in 1862 killed the mate of a ship. The case was again adjourned.

Judge CARDOZA has enjoined the Board of Excise and Capt. NATHANIEL R. MILLS from proceeding against Mr. GEORGE W. HOLT, of No. 489 Broadway, a vender who took out license under the old Excise Board. Treasurer MANIERRE had received from licenses, at the close yesterday, $760,000.

Gold advanced to 146 ₩ cent. yesterday. Exchange firm. Money easy. Stocks generally firm, and some of the Railways strongly upward.

Produce and merchandise were in more demand yesterday, and the tendency of prices was in favor of sellers. The freight market was more active.

The prices of beef are still at a high figure. Trade was active yesterday at the live stock markets, so long as there was any cattle to be sold. The yards were well cleared out before noon. Sales have been quick, during Monday, and the former part of Tuesday. Only 225 fresh beeves arrived on Tuesday. This small number enabled brokers and drovers to fix their own prices; and butchers were compelled to take the cattle at the figures offered, or go home unsupplied. The number of beef cattle received during the week is 5,181. The market closed Tuesday before noon, with prices firm at 18c. for the best beeves, and 15c.@16c. for the poorest, with an active demand yet unsupplied. Milch cows are doing no better than they have been for many weeks past. The receipts for the week are only 69. The prices range from $50@$100. The demand for milch cows is quite limited. Calves are offered freely, and those well fatted sell for 10c@14c. ₩ lb., live weight. The number received during the week is 1,493. Transactions in sheep have been moderate, with arrivals about equal to the general weekly average. The number of sheep and lambs for the week is 17,449. The market closed with prices at 4½c.@6½c.@8c. ₩ lb., with slow sales. The best lambs have sold for 13c. ₩ lb., live weight. The arrivals of swine for the week number 16,948. The market has been very steady, and closed with sales slow at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb., live weight, for the best quality of corn-fed swine, with a supply fully equal to the demand.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—It is earnestly to be hoped that this most beneficent association will not injure its usefulness, and bring itself into public contempt, by carrying before the Courts cases which are trivial and foolish. There is enough of actual, indisputable and outrageous cruelty to beasts to be looked after, without flying after dubious cases or cases that do not deserve notice at all. Take the now celebrated case of the maltreated turtles that were pinioned together on board a ship. Any scientific man could have told the gentlemen of the Society that the nervous sensibility of a turtle is exceedingly small, and that the amount of suffering undergone by the whole ship-load from being pinioned would hardly be enough to make a baby cry. The passage in SHAKESPEARE—at least in its popular interpretation—is gross nonsense, in which he declares:

> "The poor beetle that we tread upon,
> In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
> As when a giant dies."

To cut a man's body in twain is to kill both parts and the whole man; but there are numerous lower forms of life which seem to have high enjoyment in being cut to pieces—each piece hastening off in a different direction, or in some cases forming a delightful junction after a brief separation. Suffering is proportioned to nervous development; and the nervous development of man is so much greater than that of any other form of organized existence, that no comparison can be drawn between his and theirs, in any given circumstances. Horses and hogs, sheep and horned cattle, and most of our domestic animals, which are possessed of pretty large brains, are liable to suffer great pain; but chickens, (which, as well as turtles, have been in Court,) are not endowed with any such powers of sensibility, and fishes have even less. It is necessary for the Society to bear such simple things as these in mind, in their laudable efforts to mitigate the suffering of poor dumb beasts. We urged the formation of this Society, we welcomed its advent, we have sustained nearly all it has done, and we now only fear the effect of public ridicule upon its mistakes. Its officers might in some cases wisely have a consultation with a doctor or medical professor or physiologist before bringing them into Court.

Congress and the President.

The TIMES has the good fortune to enjoy in about equal proportions the polite attentions of Radicals and Copperheads. It does not please either of them. It is denounced by both as in the wrong, although in the argument each contrives to contradict the other; and so, between the two, our course is justified. For instance, yesterday the *Tribune* undertook to convict us of libeling Congress, and of doing more than justice to President JOHNSON; while the *World* arraigns us on a charge of misrepresenting the President and being a great deal too kind to Congress. As both journals base their allegations upon the same article, we might rely upon their respective averments to neutralize each other. We might reproduce the words of the Radical to silence the Copperhead, and the words of the Copperhead to confound the Radical: the TIMES meanwhile deriving succor from their controversy.

The assault of the *Tribune* is characteristic. It is a diluted version of the death-and-resurrection doctrine. "Let Congress commit suicide by swallowing the unadulterated Radicalism prescribed by Mr. STEVENS, and trust for a future life to the grateful admiration of the people"—is the burden of the *Tribune's* story. But Congress is less foolish than its mentor, as the recent action of the Senate conclusively attests. It has no liking for the sleep that knows no waking. And, therefore, to avoid destruction, the Senators have wisely thrown overboard the extreme clause with which the Radicals hoped to sink the Reconstruction Amendment, and have entered upon a conciliatory track. We do not attribute this step in the direction of conciliation solely to a desire to make peace with the President. We think it is at least possible that the tidings from the States in which important elections will come off next Autumn, have not been without effect upon the eyes and understandings of Senators. In regard to operating motives, however, we are not required to dogmatize. The fact is sufficient for our purpose—the fact that the Senate has evinced its sagacity, as an interpreter of the depth and force of popular currents, by taking a step toward the removal of differences between the Executive and Congress. To this extent the Senate has been conciliatory. To this extent it has administered a rebuke to the zealots of radicalism who would place upon the shoulders of the Union Party a burden which no party can hope to carry and live. If we desire the defeat of the Union cause, as the *Tribune* ventures to insinuate, we should be content to leave the guidance of the party and the constitution of its platform to the gentlemen to whose glory our cotemporary reverently ministers; assured that enforced negro suffrage and universal amnesty to rebels, great and small, would sink the candidates in the bottomless pit of politics. It is because we mean to do what in us lies to secure the continued ascendency of the Union Party, that we urge the rejection of crotchets which, as a party, it has never formally accepted, and that we welcome as an auspicious sign the apparent inclination of Congress to listen to the whispers already heard from States in which elections will shortly be held.

We are not coquetting with the Democrats, then, as the *Tribune* courteously suggests. Nor are we preparing for a "retreat into the camp of the Radicals," as the *World* gratuitously declares. What the *Tribune's* assertion amounts to has just been shown; let us now see on what ground the *Tribune's* colaborer—the *World*—rests its declaration.

We are chargeable with "wriggling misrepresentation," the *World* says, in reference to the positions assigned respectively to Congress and the President touching the *status* of the Southern States and the admission of their Senators and Representatives. But in what does this "wriggling misrepresentation" consist? The only specific answer discoverable in the article of our accuser is, that the TIMES confounds separate questions when it "assumes that the right of a State to representation is a question of the same kind—or rather, that it is the same question—with the sufficiency of this or that man's credentials to a seat in one or the other House." It happens, however, that any confusion existing upon this point, exists in the mind of the *World*, and nowhere else. The distinction has never been lost sight of here, and certainly not in the comments which the *World* professes to criticise.

The President has never attempted to invade the province of Congress in reference to the admission or rejection of Representatives and Senators from States lately in rebellion. And had Congress restricted itself to this point, the more irritating of the issues now standing between the President and Congress would not have arisen. Granting for the moment that the right to determine the *status* of ex-rebel States belongs to the legislative rather than the executive, still there was no necessity for attempting by an enactment, which the President would surely veto, what might as effectually be accomplished by a resolution, with which the President would have no concern. A measure raising the whole question of the rights of States was not necessary to their continued exclusion from representation. A single refusal to admit their Senators and Representatives would have accomplished everything; and to *that*, the President could have offered his constitutional resistance. Of course, his view as to the unconstitutionality of the decision would have been as it now is. He would have held, as he now holds, that the right of the States to admission is established, and that the only open question relates to the individual qualifications of their Senators and Representatives. But the issue between them would not have gone beyond the domain of opinion, to be thereafter subjected to the popular ordeal at the polls. The blunder of Congress is this—that by attempting to legislate into existence conditions precedent, which, in the judgment of the President, can have no constitutional existence, it has provoked a controversy from which the best interests of the country suffer.

In what respect, then, do we misrepresent the President, or confound questions that are separate? The object of the *World* in ignoring the distinctions just stated is apparent. It is to magnify the breach which a moderately prudent and conciliatory policy on the part of Congress will suffice to heal, and to prevent a reconciliation which will insure the defeat of the Democrats when next they appeal to the country.

The European Crisis—The Plans of Prussia.

It may not be generally known that all along Prussia, under the lead of BISMARCK, has had other objects in view beside mere territorial aggrandizement by the absorption of the Elbe Duchies—Schleswig-Holstein. Prussia has what may almost be called a hereditary plan for the future. She is determined to become a great naval as well as military power, in the northern centre of Europe. As at present constituted, her territorial limits confine her to the Baltic, the southern coast of which only is under her rule. What Russia seeks by her meditated advance to the South, and by striving to possess the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, Prussia intends to obtain by the possession of Schleswig and Holstein. Her main ports of Dantzic and Stettin are dependent on the free and unobstructed passage of the Sound and the Kattegat, and a small naval detachment in these narrows would completely shut up the Prussian navy in the Baltic, and render it useless for other service.

Hence it was that at the time of the proposed imperial union of Germany, as resolved by the Parliament at Frankfort in 1849, the attempt to create a German fleet was nowhere more loudly cheered, more heartily indorsed, and more energetically supported and assisted, than among the people of Prussia. Upon the collapse of the movement inaugurated at Frankfort, the two war vessels actually provided for the "German navy" were seized by Prussia, and, if still on duty, are in her service. But the idea of a "German Navy" had taken root, not only among the people, but the Government of Prussia. It was at once obvious to them that the first and starting point should be a naval depot, and located so that its usefulness should not be dependent upon the ability of Prussia to keep the Sound and the Kattegat open. The Prussian Government entered, therefore, into negotiations with Hanover, and finally acquired, by purchase and session of jurisdiction, a port and site suitable for a naval depot on the North Sea, now called Jahdebusen, where for more than ten years millions have been expended to make it a safe harbor for the Prussian fleet, a port of refuge in case of disaster, and a depot of armament and supply in case of intended expeditions.

The conquest of the Elbe Duchies, however, gave Prussia an increased opportunity to realize its cherished object. Kiel is a splendid harbor, said to be capable of holding the largest fleet on the continent without being overcrowded, and hence we find that in the Gastein Convention, a separate provision is inserted as to Kiel in favor of Prussia. But Kiel opens out on the Baltic, and is therefore subject to the same drawbacks as the other Prussian harbors to the east of it. Still, it was a great improvement in the position of Prussia as a naval Power.

It is only the entire possession by Prussia of the two Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, by which she can ultimately achieve what she wants. The boundary between Holstein and Schleswig is the River Eider, entering the North Sea at Toenning, and being connected with the Baltic by the Eider Canal, from Rendsburg to Friedrichstadt. This Eider Canal, as at present built, is not what it was projected once to become. During the continuance of the Danish Sound duties it was proposed to widen and deepen the river, and build the canal so that all vessels of any size may pass from the North Sea to the Baltic, without paying duty to Denmark at Elsinore. The hostility of the German population of the Duchies to the Danes viewed this project in the light of a patriotic and peculiarly German undertaking. Money was contributed, surveys made, preliminary work done, and the canal as at present existing betweens Rendsburg and Friedrichstadt completed, as a beginning for the greater work of a grand, capacious ship canal between the two oceans, when the capitalization of the Sound dues and their consequent abolition did away with the main cause for it, and it has remained uncompleted ever since.

We do not hesitate at all to say it, although we have nowhere as yet seen any definite indication of such a purpose on the part of Prussia, that BISMARCK is not forgetful of the traditional attempts of his Government to secure for itself the position of a first-class naval power in the Northern oceans of Europe. The hardy population of the Duchies is attached and inured to sea life. The large mercantile marine of Hamburg, Luebeck and Bremen is recruited in the largest portion from these Duchies. Go on board of any vessel of these three Hanseatic cities, and you find that Holsteiners and Schleswigers predominate among their crew. And the reputation for sea-faring qualities of the Hanseatic mariner is unquestionably second to none. Considering moreover the natural facilities the river Eider offers for an uninterrupted water communication between the North Sea and the Baltic, taking in view the eminent location of Toenning or Friedrichstadt as a naval depot on Prussian soil, in immediate connection and communication by water and rail with the rest of the Prussian monarchy, and not a mere outpost, surrounded by foreign territory, it is not to be expected that Prussia would yield up such great prospective advantages, promising to add so vastly to her greatness as a military and naval Power, without a struggle, or at the bidding of diplomatists assembled around the green table of an European Congress.

THE FISHERIES.—It is gratifying to know that the suggestion which has more than once been alluded to in these columns for avoiding difficulty on the provincial fishing-grounds, has been acted upon by the Government of Canada. The communication yesterday noticed as having been addressed by the British Minister at Washington to the Secretary of State, intimates that to avoid the interruption of the labors of American fishermen visiting the in-shore fisheries of Canada, licenses will be granted for the season, the charge for which will be regulated at the rate of fifty cents per ton of measurement of the vessels to be used in fishing. The plan, though merely of a provisional nature, meets the equity of the case in a manner as free from offence as possible, and we shall be glad to hear of its adoption by the other provinces. In this way more than by any other, the fishery question will be preserved from complications, and a friendly temper will be cultivated that cannot but be beneficial when the larger question of reciprocity shall again come up for consideration.

The Law of Extradition.

We spoke some days since of the extradition proceedings in the case of CARL NOELTE, and the prospect that in its further prosecution some important questions in the law of extradition might be brought before the Court for determination. Of the importance of one of these questions there can be no doubt. Indeed, it is of such importance that we are disposed to think that it would be wise for Congress to take it up and legislate upon it, without waiting to see whether the Courts are able to determine it satisfactorily by resorting to general principles of law.

The question which is presented by the case, as will be recollected, is whether proceedings under the Extradition Treaties can be avoided by the fact that the alleged criminal has been taken into the custody of a Sheriff of a State in a civil suit. If they can, if a Sheriff's warrant interposes a perfect shield between a foreign criminal and the Government which claims him for trial, the result is easy to see. Any criminal arriving here from a foreign country with the proceeds of his villainy in his possession, has but to have proceedings instituted against him in a State Court for some alleged trespass, some conversion of personal property, some breach of promise to marry, some slander or assault and battery, and he is at once protected from any possibility of being taken back to answer for his crime. The power of arrest in civil suits would thus be at once changed into a secure protection for a criminal, which nothing else can furnish. To be sure the being in the custody of a Sheriff may may not be quite so pleasant as entire freedom, but we are well assured that with money one can live in such custody in this City in a style which would be paradise compared with the felon's cells of foreign prisons.

If this is the situation of affairs, and there is no remedy for it under the law as it now stands, then clearly the law is defective in this particular, and should be remedied.

It would be very difficult for us to make out an explanation in the Noelte case for instance, which would be intelligible or satisfactory to the Prussian Government. If the representative of that Government should address a polite note to our Secretary of State, asking what the reason is why our Government does not deliver up Mr. NOELTE, as it has solemnly agreed that it would do, and Mr. SEWARD should endeavor to explain that a Sheriff of the State of New-York has him in custody and refuses to give him up, it would not be surprising if the answer should contain a request to be informed how it is, if the United States is a nation and has fought four years to establish that fact, and to show that the States were not supreme, still the warrant of a State Court should have the effect of preventing the fulfilment of the treaty obligations of the nation.

There is, indeed, another side to the question, which, perhaps, should not pass without consideration: If an extradition warrant is to supersede a state arrest, then clearly cases might arise in which our citizens would lose the security which the arrest of a debtor may furnish. But the extradition of a debtor who was not under arrest would have the same effect, and it would hardly do to say that no criminal should be delivered up under the extradition treaties as long as there was any claim whatever against him here.

Proceedings of this nature are and should be superior to mere civil claims. A man is held to answer before the criminal courts, and is punished for his crimes, without regard to the effect of that punishment upon the rights of his creditors. And the same rule should hold good in regard to foreign offenders, where we have agreed to deliver them up.

The Government having, by treaty, made such agreements, they should be carried out. The law should be amended, if necessary, so as to provide that the warrant of an officer, under the Extradition Treaties, shall be executed, whether the accused is in custody of a State officer or not. The treaty obligation of the nation should have a higher rank than the mere rights of property of any individual, and the law should be so changed, if necessary, as to place them upon that relative footing.

The Planting of Forest Trees on the Great Western Plains.

The bill before Congress to encourage the planting of forest trees upon the Great Plains of the Far West, is one which deserves prompt and favorable consideration. We spoke of the idea the other day as one of those vast Western conceptions which, with all their magnitude, are yet of a sufficiently practical character to merit attention and encouragement. Taking into account the immense surfaces of our treeless plains—taking into account the labor that must needs be performed for the realization of the scheme—taking into account the results that would follow its carrying out, even upon a limited scale, we would say at once that nothing so large and important, of a material character, was ever undertaken on this continent. For, by its success, we would nearly double the habitable and productive surface of the United States; we would create means and possibilities of material wealth compared with which the gold and silver mines of California and Colorado, Nevada and Idaho, are unworthy of notice; and would open up opportunities for the generations that are to come after us greater even than those our ancestors won for us.

The thing, too, has been pronounced feasible by experienced scientific men who have examined both the country and the scheme. That the Great Plains, at one period of the globe's history, bore trees, is a theory widely accepted, and that the soil, or at least the greater part of it on this side of the Rocky Mountains, is capable of their growth, does not admit of a doubt.

The bill which is before Congress makes provision for attempting the experiment upon a large scale; and as it does not propose to take a dollar from the Treasury, but only to set apart a portion of the unoccupied public lands of the Far West for the experiment, it can meet with no opposition on grounds of public economy. The terms of the bill, after making provision for the issuance of the necessary land scrip, and the furnishing of bonds with approved sureties by the Ottawa Indian University, under whose supervision the experiments are to be conducted, provides that within five years thorough experiments shall be made in the growth of indigenous and exotic trees on the Western Plains, and that to this end *ten thousand* acres of prairie land shall be ploughed and cultivated, and planted with different varieties of forest trees—the trees to be planted in various locations in regions otherwise destitute of timber. It is further provided that the whole amount so planted shall not be less than *forty millions of trees*—the trees to be distributed equally throughout the extent of the ten thousand acres so planted. The terms of the bill throughout are sufficiently pointed and comprehensive, and the measure, as a whole, is as deserving of Congressional approval as it is pregnant with public interest.

The House Committee on Public Lands, under the lead of their Chairman, Hon. G. W. JULIAN, have given this important subject proper attention. They have sought to secure all the information possible, both from the Agricultural Bureau and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as well as from other sources. Judge EDMONDS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has just made a long and exhaustive report to the Committee on the subject. He gives his decided opinion that forest trees can be successfully grown upon the Western plains and plateaus, and that thus only can they be rendered habitable—the trees fertilizing and moistening the soil, softening and modifying the climate, and protecting crops and animals from the desolating winds of those regions. He is not prepared to recommend any general scheme to effect this purpose, but suggests that grants of public land may be made for the purpose of demonstrating its possibility and feasibility. "Such an experiment," he says, "would stimulate individual enterprise in that direction, which, after all, is the only reliable and sufficient power for so great a work, and it would furnish facts which would aid in the development of some general system."

We conclude by reiterating the great interest which this very important matter has awakened throughout the country, East and West, as it has been discussed, and by repeating the hope that Congress will give the bill proper recognition and prompt approval. The thing ought to be tested, and we know no better mode or opportunity than is presented by this bill.

NEUTRALITY.—That narrow-minded section of the Canadian people whose sympathies were so freely extended to the Confederate thieves and assassins during the late rebellion, will probably see, by this time, what sort of thing real neutrality is. The patrons of SANDERS and WILKES BOOTH are exceedingly clamorous at this crisis for the observance of neutral obligations. They are not crying in vain either; the United States Government being honest and faithful in its performance of international duty. But why do the Provincial Tories—a minority, as we trust they are—so suddenly forget the decisions in the case of the St. Albans raiders? How is it that they hold their own interpretation of neutrality in the case of the Confederate robbers to be inapplicable in this Fenian adventure? Surely, it is time that the Provincial Tory community should begin to learn that if they are to live peaceable lives alongside of us, they must inform themselves as to what real neutrality is. We Americans have no desire to see the Fenian adventurers prosper in their pillaging expeditions. The organization, altogether, is lawless, and is heartily reprobated by our people. But the colonists must remember that this is simply *their* turn that has come—with this difference, that our people are opposed to raiding and pillaging and bank robberies, while a considerable party of influence on the bench and in the Government, among the colonists, were apologists, two years ago, of the crimes we have named. *There* they will find matter for reflection.

THE END AT HAND.—President JOHNSON has, through the Attorney-General, issued orders to all United States District-Attorneys and Marshals, requiring them to arrest the leaders of the "men called Fenians" whenever they (Attorneys or Marshals) have reason to believe that such leaders have violated or may be intending to violate the laws of neutrality. If the proper officers will now lay hold of SWEENEY, ROBERTS, O'MAHONY, STEPHENS, and a dozen or so of the head men, we shall get through with this botheration within half the time that the late Irish army fought the brilliant campaign of Fort Erie.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Progress of the Russian-American Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 31.

Major F. L. POPE, Assistant-Engineer of the Russian-American Telegraph, has reported to Col. BULKLEY, Engineer-in-Chief, that he has surveyed the country from Lake Tatla to the head waters of Steeking River, British Columbia, a distance of 300 miles, and found an excellent route for building a telegraph line the entire distance.

The country north of the Steeking River is believed to be of a similar character.

After traveling 500 miles on snow-shoes, Major POPE reached the ocean, 700 miles north of Victoria.

The native Indians were disposed to extend every assistance to the great enterprise.

Mining shares are flat. Ophir, $360; Yellow Jacket, $622; Belcher, $195, Chollar, $295; Crown Point, $1,000.

Legal-tenders, 73.

CHINA.

Piracies on the Coast—Merchant Ships Attacked—A Vessel Burned by Chinese Emigrants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 31.

Piracies in the Chinese waters still continue.

Six hundred and fifty Chinese emigrants on the ship *Napoleon Canavaro* mutinied and set fire to the vessel. The captain and crew escaped in small boats.

Pirates attacked the ship *Mahee* on the 18th of March, but after a vigorous fight they were driven off.

The ship *Conger*, from Hong-Kong for Bankok, had been attacked a few days previous, and one of the crew and six pirates were killed before the latter were repulsed.

Supposed Murder—Arrest of Two Persons on Suspicion.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, June 5.

DANIEL LEROY, formerly one of the crew of the celebrated shell-boat *Stranger*, disappeared suddenly on Friday night last, since which time nothing has been heard of him. His boat was found floating near Hyde Park, with his hat and coat in it. Spots of blood were discovered on the ceiling of the boat. Two men are under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in LEROY's death, and will be held until further developments take place.

Arrival of the Steamship Ville De Paris at this Port.

The *Ville de Paris*, from Brest, on Saturday, 26th of May, at 4 P. M., arrived off Sandy Hook at an early hour yesterday morning, where she was detained seven hours by fog. Her actual running time was nine days and six hours.

Arrival of the Steamship Delaware.

The British steamer *Delaware*, from Liverpool, May 23, *via* Queenstown, May 26, arrived to-day, with 400 passengers, all well.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary HARLAN left here this evening for Indiana, where he proposes to spend ten days or two weeks among relatives. The proposed temporary absence of Mr. HARLAN has been magnified by the curbstone gossips into withdrawal from the Cabinet, and the disseminators of this report add thereto that the successor of Mr. HARLAN in the interior Department is to be a certain chief of a Bureau in the Treasury Department. In this case the wish is father to the thought. The Treasury officer named would not have a ghost of a chance for a position in the Cabinet, if there should happen to be a vacancy.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF FEES.

For two days past the Senate has been discussing, during the morning hour, the proposition to increase the fee of the Commissioner of Pensions, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and other heads of Bureaus of the Interior Department. The object of the bill is to give from four to five thousand dollars salary to these officers whose duties are of the most onerous character. Besides, the positions demand talent and ability of a high order. Nearly all admit the necessity and propriety of the increased salary, but unfortunately the passage of the bill has been clogged by the unseemly introduction of the war between the Radicals and the President. Senator NYE is responsible for the offensive outside issue on this occasion, while for the past few days and now the majority of Senators have been and are struggling, and with some success, to avoid any allusion to the unpleasant warfare. The Senator from Nevada, in his zeal to out-Herald HEROD in keeping alive the acrimonious controversey, lugs in the proceedings of an organization of departmental clerks who have offended by styling the Radical Congressmen as usurpers. Mr. NYE now refuses to vote for a measure he admits to be just and correct in principle until the Senate shall have a report disclosing the names of the members of the organization that have dared to call Congressmen such naughty names. And so the bill goes over for the coming in of this grave and momentous report.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

It is reported to-night that the United States District-Attorney of Buffalo is here to receive instructions as to the disposition of the Fenian violators of the neutrality laws, captured within his jurisdiction.

ARRIVAL OF STEPHENS.

JAMES STEPHENS has arrived here to stimulate the Fenians to contribute money.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOMES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an order correcting certain instructions to assessors concerning assessment of incomes for the year 1866, by which it appears a guardian residing abroad should return the income of his ward in the district where the ward resides; and that all expenses for insurance upon property, and all actual losses in business may be deducted from the gross income of the business of the year,

PRESIDENT JUAREZ AND GEN. SANTA ANNA.

The statement is made by request of the Mexican Minister that there is no foundation for the rumor contained in a letter from St. Thomas, published by the *Estafette*, a French paper of the City of Mexico, about the determination of President JUAREZ to surrender the Government to Gen. SANTA ANNA. President JUAREZ has repeatedly stated his determination to fulfill his duty under all and any circumstances.

PATENTS—THE OIL-WELL TORPEDO.

The Commissioner of Patents has just decided a question of much interest to all practical operators in the petroleum regions. A year or more ago a patent was issued to Col. E. A. L. ROBERTS, of New-York, for a torpedo to be exploded at any required depth in oil-wells, for the purpose of opening fissures into oil-veins, where wells have proved altogether unproductive, because they failed to direcdy penetrate such veins, or where they have ceased to be productive in consequence of becoming clogged with paraffine. The claim was contested, but after months of investigation and discussion, the priority of invention is admitted, and the decision of the Examiner-in-Chief affirmed by the Commissioner.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations: To be Deputy Postmasters—James O. French, at Montpelier, Vt.; Justus Cobb, Middlebury, Vt.; Julius S. Higgins, Brandon, Vt.; John McBride, Henderson, Ky.; Jesse Moore, Owensborough, Ky.; Selby Silleston, Paris, Ky.; Charles O. Burton, Stockton, Cal.; Eben G. Durfee, Hornelsville, N. Y. To be Assessors of Internal Revenue—John McClelland, of Nashville, for Fifth District of Tennessee; John P. Holsinger, of Greene County, for First District of Tennessee. To be Collectors of Customs—Albert Elmore, for District of Mobile, *vice* R. V. Montague, removed; Joshua Hill, for District of Savannah. To be United States Consul—George R. Cutter, of New-York, at Ravenna. Collector of Internal Revenue—Henry L. Norvell, of Nashville, for Fifth District of Tennessee; John W. Smith, of Springfield, for Eighth District of Illinois; William H. McCartney, Collector of Internal Revenue for Third District of Massachusetts. James W. Dunn, of Indiana, to be Agent for the Creek Indians.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S REPORT ON THE SALES OF GOLD.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House the following in reply to a resolution of inquiry:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 28th ultimo:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the House what amount of gold belonging to the United States has been sold by or under his authority since the 1st inst., and at what rates; also, the name of the agent or agents through whom such sales were effected, and what rate of commission has been authorized by the Department for selling the same.

In obedience to the resolution, I respectfully report that the sales of gold belonging to the United States during the month of May made by the Assistant Treasurer of New-York, under the general authority given him by this Department, amounted to the sum of $35,450,000.

The agent by whom the sales were made was Mr. P. M. MYERS. The commission allowed to him for making the sales, and for the responsibility of receiving the proceeds and depositing the same in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was one-eighth of one percent., the usual commission for such services, and the smallest commission at which such sales can be made under the regulations of the Board of Brokers, of which Mr. MYERS is a member.

The rates at which the gold was sold were as follows: $26,635,000 at 130¼; $6,350,000 at 130¾; $50,000 at 130⅞; $2,060,000 at 131; $345,000 at 131⅛. These constituted all the sales of gold made by this Department since the month of February last. In view of the criticisms of a part of the public press, and in order that the House might be put in possession of all the facts connected with these sales, I requested Mr. VAN DYCK, the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, to inform me of the circumstances under which they were made, the reason for selling so largely, and the circumstances which had induced the mode of sale adopted by him, and the selection of this agent. The reply of Mr. VAN DYCK, a copy of which is herewith submitted, is so complete in its statement and so satisfactory in its explanation of his action that it is hardly necessary for me to say anything in addition to it in reply to the resolution of the House. The coin received into the Treasury had been permitted for some time past to accumulate, to be held for the purpose of facilitating a return to specie payment, or to be disposed of in any emergency which might render the disposition of it necessary for the protection of the national credit or preventing such a depreciation of the national currency as would affect injuriously the business of the country, and especially the interests of the laboring and producing classes. It has been my purpose, either by holding or selling, to keep the market steady until the industry of the country, diverted by the war from its legitimate channels, should be brought again into full productive activity, and thus prepare the way for a permanent resumption. My instructions given at various times to Mr. VAN DYCK have been to make no sales except for the purpose of supplying the Treasury with currency, or for meeting the necessary demands of commerce, or preventing a successful combination either to impair the national credit or to produce serious fluctuations in prices.

The correctness of these instructions has been vindicated by the general steadiness of the market, the gradual advance of currency toward the true standard of value, and the prevention of financial troubles which so many had anticipated as the legitimate consequence of the war and a superabundant circulating medium.

In the exercise of the discretion conferred upon him, Mr. VAN DYCK has found it necessary for many months past to make but few sales, and had it not been for the demand which arose in the latter part of February, based upon apprehended political complications and not upon commercial necessities, which demand it was deemed judicious to meet, and the existing and unexpected financial crisis in Europe, the gold in the Treasury would have been permitted to accumulate up to the present time. The demand in February was met by the sale of some fifteen millions of dollars, at a premium of between thirty-seven and thirty-eight per cent. After which the rate gradually declined to twenty-four and one-half per cent., beyond which point it was not deemed advisable that it should go, and as there was little commercial demand no sales by the Government were deemed necessary until unfavorable financial intelligence was received from Europe. Upon the receipt of this intelligence the demand became active, but it was met without a heavy depletion of the Treasury. On the receipt, however, of the disastrous news by the *Cuba*, the demand assumed a serious character. This news reached New-York late in the

afternoon, but before the Stock Board had closed. It was then too late to obtain instructions from the Department, and sales were resolutely continued amid unparalleled excitement. Had there been time for Mr. VAN DYKE to advise me in regard to the news brought over by the Cuba, and to receive my instructions, the probability is that sales would have been suspended before so large an amount of coin had been disposed of, but in the light of facts since developed, I concur in the opinion expressed by him that a suspension of sales before the demand had been freely supplied, would have added to the excitement and resulted in a panic which would have produced serious and extensive disaster. I received the intelligence of the unexpected heavy sales with regret, but I have since become satisfied that the action of the Assistant Treasurer and his agent was not only under the circumstances courageous, but judicious.

This opinion, as I am advised, is entertained by most of the soundest merchants and bankers of New-York. The correctness or incorrectness of it can be better determined when the effect of the sales, and the heavy and perhaps consequent shipments of coin, upon the English market, and the reactive influence thereof upon our own, shall be fully ascertained. It may not be improper for me, in conclusion, to remark, although the fact is indicated in the accompanying letter, that the selection of agents and the manner of disposing of the gold were committed to the discretion of Mr. VAN DYCK, and that but for the unexpected sales in February and May the services of Mr. MYERS, who for months had neglected his own business in looking after the public interests at the gold room, would have been a gratuity to the Government. I am, with great respect,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE CASE OF PAYMASTER PAULDING.

In the case of Paymaster PUALDING, before the court-martial, the prosecution to-day examined A. P. AISTRAP, book-keeper, and C. A. SHERMAN, cashier of the Merchants' Netional Bank, and JAS. C. KENNEDY, receiver. The testimony showed that when the bank failed, May 4, it held of Paymaster PAULDING's official funds, $506,851 76.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....TUESDAY, June 5.

NAVAL PENSION FUND.

Mr. GRIMES called up the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, was laid upon the table:

Joint resolution amendatory of a resolution regulating the investment of the Naval Pension Fund, approved July 1, 1864.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a resolution approved July 1, 1864, entitled "A resolution regulating the investment of the Naval Pension Fund," be and the same is hereby amended, so as to require such portion of the said fund as is thereby ordered to be invested in registered securities of the United States to be made a permanent loan to the United States at six per centum interest per annum in coin, payable on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July of each year. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to amend or alter the aforesaid resolution, except so far as relates to the mode of investment.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called up the bill to reduce the number and increase the pay of the clerks of the Department of the Interior.

In the course of the discussion on the subbject, Mr. NYE said he wished to call attention to the character of the men whose salaries it was proposed to raise. He would read the platform of the Johnson Club, an organization largely made up of clerks of the Interior Department, as published in the *National Intelligencer*. He would inquire of Mr. DOOLITTLE if the head of this Club was one of the men whose salary was to be raised.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he did not know. He thought not.

Mr. NYE said Congress had got so accustomed to receive rebukes from certain quarters that they ceased to hurt. But he insisted upon it that that class of men should be the last to ask of favors at the hands of Congress. It was sheer impudence in these clerks, who were drawing their subsistence from the Government, to abuse Congress as they did. He moved the postponement of the pending subject.

Pending the consideration of the above the morning hour expired, and the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS ON STEAMERS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, the bill further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam; to regulate the salaries of steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes.

It amends the section which revokes the license of the pilot who may refuse to admit into the pilot-house a learner of pilotage, by providing instead of such revocation a fine of $300.

It provides afterward, in certain cases, for the revocation of the license of a pilot.

The alloyed metals now required to be placed in or upon the flues of boilers shall be fusible at a temperature not exceeding 440 degrees of Fahrenheit.

The sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth sections are stricken out. These sections relate to the transportation of nitro-glycerine, which has been the subject of special legislation.

The fourteenth section, relative to "life-boat disengaging apparatus on sea-going and lake steamers," requires such apparatus to be so arranged as to allow such boats to be safely launched with their complement of passengers while such vessels are under speed or otherwise, and so as to allow such disengaging apparatus to be operated by one person disengaging both ends of the boat simultaneously from the tackles by which it may be lowered to the water.

The provision respecting lights on river steamers is stricken out.

An additional section provides that supervisors and local inspectors of steamboats shall execute such bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and the payment in the manner provided by law of all moneys received by them.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease such of the public lands of the United States as are known as Saline lands, or lands containing mineral springs, and to provide for the preservation and development of the same. It provides that such lease shall not be for a longer period than twenty-five years, subject to adjustment every five years by disinterested referees, not at a rate of rental less than the revenue assessed from time to time on manufactured salt, or income tax upon mineral springs by act of Congress. It further provides that the Secretary shall prescribe all necessary regulations for leasing, preserving and developing said saline lands and mineral springs, such regulations to be subject to revision by Congress.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTION.

Mr. HOWARD called up the proposed amendment to the Constitution. The pending question was upon the following amendment, proposed yesterday by Mr. DOOLITTLE, as a substitute for the second section:

After the census to be taken in the year 1870, and each succeeding census, representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number in each State of male electors over 21 years of age, qualified by the laws thereof to choose members of the most numerous branch of its legislature, and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to the value of the real and personal taxable property situate in each State not belonging to the State or the United States.

Mr. POLAND took the floor. He commenced by remarking that he did not believe he should be able to present any new views on a subject which had been so thoroughly discussed in both Houses of Congress during the past six months. He then proceeded to review the different positions held on the subject of reconstruction and the status of the States lately in rebellion, maintaining that the Government had always acted upon the theory that the existence of the States was not destroyed by the war. Nothing but absolute necessity would justify a deviation from this theory now, and no such necessity existed. Ample security for the future could be obtained without it. It would not be safe, however, to admit the rebel States without ample guarantees against a recurrence of the past few years. The National debt and the payment of pensions ought to be secured, and the basis of Southern representation ought to be changed. He felt that the scheme now before Congress was not sufficient to do justice to the blacks of the South. He would like it much better if it provided for the right of suffrage for the blacks; but as it was claimed that under it the Southern people would be induced, for the sake of political power, to grant the right of suffrage to the negroes, he was willing to vote for it. He believed the plan, as it was now before the Senate, would receive the approbation of the country. He believed the President would support it, and use his influence to secure its adoption.

Mr. STEWART said he would briefly explain the reason why he should vote for the pending proposition, though it was known that it was not the one of which he was originally in favor. It was a better plan than he expected would be agreed upon, and might yet lead to a general amnesty for universal suffrage.

Mr. HOWE stated the reason why he should vote for the amendment of Mr. DOOLITTLE. He would also vote for the report of the Committee of Fifteen. He then discussed at much length a resolution for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States offered by him in January last, and afterward reviewed the different sections of the pending resolution. The President's policy, he said, was that although the Southern people were not fit to make laws at home, they are fit and must be allowed to send Representatives here to participate in making laws for the United States. By his proclamations appointing Provisional Governors, the President had trampled the Constitution of the United States under foot. He made eventually new States out of them. In the history of the Executive efforts to reconstruct those States, many very noticeable facts were found. He (HOWE) had been profoundly interested in looking over the journal of these Executive efforts to make loyal States out of rebel communities. It was a difficult enterprise. Mr. HOWE then reviewed several of the proclamations issued by the Provisional Governors in the South, doing so, he said, to show that in the reorganization of the Southern States the principle of State rights was entirely ignored, and everything was done by authority and order of the Federal Government.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into Executive Session and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to provide for the survey and sale of lands of the United States containing gold, silver and other valuable minerals, and for the assaying and coining of such minerals. Which was read twice and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the vote by which the Senate bill, to enable the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands not now in market, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, was reconsidered, and the bill came before the House for its action.

Mr. HOLMES explained the bill. The necessity for it arose from the fact that the public lands in Montana not being surveyed, no more than one hundred and sixty acres could be taken up by preemptors; and this company, organized under the laws of New-York, could not, without the passage of the bill, obtain sufficient woodland to carry on the business of smelting and manufacturing iron. There was no grant of land asked for, but simply that the company may select twenty sections of land under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

TRACTION ENGINES.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to aid in establishing a line of traction engines and wagons from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.

Mr. MOULTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to lend to the lady managers of the Fair for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, American flags to decorate the Fair building in Washington.

RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. FARQUHAR, the House non-concurred in the Senate amendment for the relief of GOODRICH & CORNISH for carrying the mail from Boise City to Idaho City, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

AN EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Select Committee on Education, reported a substitute to the bill to establish a Department of Education at the City of Washington.

Mr. DONNELLY addressed the House in support of the bill. He claimed that with the rebellion the nation was born into a new life. The Southern people had sought for years to overthrow the Government, and they could not be trusted to administer it unless measures were taken to provide against the dangers of the future. Slavery was destroyed, but the ignorance which was its consequence remained. That must be destroyed or the nation must die. Four million slaves had been liberated, and must be raised to the level of citizens. This could only be done by education. The white man of the South must also be educated, for he can only become loyal as he becomes intelligent. This must be the most intelligent as well as the most energetic and industrious people in the world. In France, Prussia, Austria and Russia, provision had been made for public education for the nation. The United States alone, while its Government rested solely on the intelligence of the people, had done nothing. All this had been left to the States and the rebellion had been the consequence. The ignorance of the South, if not removed, would cause other rebellions. Civilization was simply education. A Republican Government was the result of both, and could not exist without both. Two distinct policies were established two hundred years ago—the one in New-England, the other in Virginia. They had traveled over the world. One was the policy of popular education, the other that of popular ignorance. He compared the condition of the North in point of industry, happiness, virtue and prosperity, with that of the South, and stated that in 1850 three quarters of a million of dollars were expended in the slave States in support of public schools, while in the free States seven millions were expended. The condition of Mexico was due to the ignorance of her people. Of the Indians and negroes but two per cent. could read and write; of the whites but twenty per cent. How much better off was the South than this? In Delaware one-fourth of the whole adult population cannot read and write. Popular ignorance must produce the same result here as in Mexico. Such a Department would be a mouthpiece for education, and a rallying point for its friends. While it could not interfere to enforce education in the States, it would supervise it. It would collect facts for future legislation. It would create a public sentiment upon the subject. It would throw a flood of light upon the dark places of the land. It would hasten the day when from Maine to the Gulf, no community would be without school-houses. Mercy, justice, intelligence, patriotism and religion would follow in its train. Upon this foundation might be built up in the course of many years an institution greater than that of which BACON dreamed—the greatest university of learning ever known in the world. He regarded this measure as a necessity in the present condition of the South. It was the very least that could be done in justice to the great interests involved.

Mr. ROGERS opposed the bill as looking to the establishment of another Federal Bureau for the purpose of carrying out particular ideas of philanthropy. In that respect he regarded it as no better and no more constitutional than the Freedmen's Bureau. He was content to leave education to the States, cities and towns, without any dependence upon a Federal Bureau. He denied that the people of the South were uneducated; but, even if the masses were uneducated, it was not they who were responsible for the rebellion, but it was the educated classes who were responsible for it.

The morning hour having expired as Mr. ROGERS closed his remarks, the bill went over till to-morrow.

MR. SCHENCK'S BILL TO READJUST THE SYSTEM OF PAYMENTS IN THE ARMY.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reduce and establish the pay of officers and to regulate the pay of soldiers of the army.

Mr. DAVIS addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and was followed on the same side by Mr. ROGERS.

Mr. ROUSSEAU took exception to some remarks of Mr. ROGERS, which he considered too highly eulogistic of the officers of the regular army, and correspondingly disparaging of the officers of the volunteer service. He denounced this as a slander and misrepresentation, which he could not hear anywhere without repelling.

Mr. ROGERS asked the gentleman from Kentucky whether he was a graduate of West Point.

Mr. ROUSSEAU replied that he was not.

Mr. ROGERS intimated that that accounted for the position the gentleman took.

Mr. ROUSSEAU said it was not necessary for him to have ever seen West Point to know the efficiency of the volunteer army. The volunteer army had put down the rebellion, and would have done it if there had not been a West Pointer in the country. It would have done so as well without West Point as with it.

Mr. ROGERS said, in an undertone, that he did not believe it.

Mr. ROUSSEAU protested that it was not of the least importance to him what the gentleman from New-Jersey did or did not believe. He did not think that he (ROGERS) knew enough to have any belief about it, or if he did, he certainly could not inform the House on the subject. Who were the officers who had drilled and trained the volunteer force? Not regular officers, but officers of volunteers. He had hoped that even the gentleman from New-Jersey could have assailed the bill without assailing the volunteer force of the nation. As one of the volunteers, he repelled the assault upon them, and if he was a West Pointer, he would repel it all the more strongly.

Mr. SCHENCK took the floor.

Mr. ROGERS asked leave to reply to Mr. ROUSSEAU, but Mr. SCHENCK absolutely declined to yield.

Mr. ROGERS, however, succeeded in making himself heard in a declaration that the gentleman (ROUSSEAU) totally misrepresented him, and that the object was to place him (ROGERS) before the country in a false position.

Mr. SCHENCK insisted that he would not yield the floor to the gentleman from New-Jersey, and the Speaker *pro tempore* (ORTH) hammering lustily in order to induce Mr. ROGERS to resume his seat,

Mr. ROGERS appealed to Mr. SCHENCK to allow him three minutes for explanation.

Mr. SCHENCK utterly refused to do so.

Mr. ROGERS then declared in a loud voice, which the Speaker's hammer was unable to drown, that all he had got to say was that the charges against him were false.

The discussion of the bill was continued by Messrs. THAYER, DUMONT and SCHENCK.

The House then seconded the previous question and proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. The bill was passed—yeas 86, nays 39.

The following are the provisions of the bill as amended and passed:

Be it enacted, That from and after the 30th day of September next, instead of pay, allowances and emoluments of every kind, except as hereinafter provided, the following shall be the yearly compensation of all officers of the army of the United States, of the several grades respectively: Of a General, $15,000; of a Lieutenant-General, $10,000; of a Major-General, when commanding a geographical military division, embracing two or more departments, or of a separate army actually in the field and engaged in military operations, $7,000; when commanding a geographical military department or division in the field, $6,500; when on other duty, $6,000.

Of a Brigadier-General, when commanding a military department, army or division in the field, or on service as Chief of a Bureau, $5,500; when commanding a brigade, or on other duty, $4,000.

Of a Colonel, when commanding a brigade or military post, $3,500; when commanding a regiment or on other duty, $3,000.

Of a Lieutenant-Colonel, when commanding a regiment or military post, $2,800; when on other duty, $2,600.

Of a Major, $2,300.

Of a Captain, $2,000.

Of a First Lieutenant, $1,800.

SEC. 2. That whenever an officer is on furlough, or on leave of absence for a period of more than 60 days, his pay shall be reduced 50 per centum below ordinary duty pay for such time as is in excess over 60 days, except when such absence from duty is occasioned by sickness or wounds received while in the line of duty.

SEC. 3. That in lieu of the additional ration which was allowed to commissioned officers of the line and staff there shall be allowed and paid to every commissioned officer 10 per cent. on his yearly pay for each full and complete term of five years continuous and faithful service as such officer, and this, in increased graduate compensation, shall be allowed in the case of any officer or soldier of volunteers who may be commissioned in the regular army, to include the time during which he thus served honorably and faithfully as a volunteer.

SEC. 4. That surgeons, chaplains, military storekeepers and other officers and persons having by law assimilated or declared rank, shall be paid according to the rank which they hold by law.

SEC. 5. That forage in kind shall be allowed and drawn by mounted officers for horses actually kept by them at the place where they are on duty. That the pay and allowances of all non-commissioned officers and enlisted men in the army of the United States shall continue the same as provided by the act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States Army and for other purposes, approved June 18, 1864, and by other existing laws; but hereafter each enlisted man shall, instead of any allowance for bounty, receive an increase on his pay proper of one dollar per month during the second year of his enlistment; a further increase of one dollar per month during the third year of his enlistment, and one additional dollar per month during each additional year of his enlistment; and when any soldier reënlists immediately, or within ninety days after the expiration of a previous term of enlistment, it shall be counted as one continuous term of enlistment, and he shall receive from year to year additional pay at the rate of one dollar per month on each successive year that he remains in the service.

SEC. 7. That all officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States shall be entitled to receive the pay that may be due them monthly, unless the same be withheld by sentence of a Court-martial or for other good cause, on the order of the Secretary of War; and any failure to make such prompt and punctual monthly payment, except for the fault of the officer or enlisted man himself, or when it is certified by the officer in command that such payment could not, from the circumstances, be conveniently made, shall be held and taken to be a military offence on the part of the Paymaster-General, or other officer of the Pay Department, who, being supplied with funds for that purpose, shall be wilfully guilty of such neglect or refusal to pay, and shall subject the delinquent officer to trial by Court-martial and such punishment as the Court may direct.

SEC. 8. That the allowance now made by law to officers traveling under orders where transportation is not furnished in kind, shall be increased to ten cents per mile.

SEC. 9. That when it is necessary to employ soldiers as artificers or laborers in the construction of permanent military works, public roads, or other constant labor of not less than ten days' duration in any case, they shall receive in addition to their regular pay the following additional compensation. Therefore, enlisted men working as artificers, and non-commissioned officers employed as overseers of such work, not exceeding one overseer for every twenty men, thirty-five cents per day, and enlisted men employed as laborers twenty cents per day. But such working party shall only be authorized on the written order of a commanding officer. This allowance of extra pay is not to apply to the troops of the engineer and ordnance departments.

SEC. 10. That officers may purchase from the Departments the same amount of subsistence and fuel as they are now permitted by law to draw in kind, or commute at uniform prices, to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of War, not exceeding the average actual cost of the same exclusive of transportation, upon their certificate that it is for their own use, or the use of their families; and nothing in this act contained shall affect the right of officers to use without charge public barracks or quarters, or buildings hired for their use in accordance with the laws and regulations now in force.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The next business in order was the joint resolution reported by Mr. BINGHAM from the Reconstruction Committee, on 26th February, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, it was indefinitely postponed because the Constitutional Amendment, already adopted by the House, covered the same ground.

LEAGUE ISLAND FOR NAVAL PURPOSES.

The next business in order was the bill reported by Mr. KELLY, on March 3, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the river Delaware, for naval purposes.

The Speaker stated that this bill would continue before the House until disposed of.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. SPALDING, from the Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation Bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

SALES OF GOLD.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the House resolution of the 28th of May, in reference to the amount of gold sold since May 1, 1866, on account of the Government.

Laid on the table.

PETITION.

Mr. RAYMOND presented the petition of Mrs. CATHERINE N. CROFT, asking compensation for the services of her late husband during the war. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

At 4:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The McDonald Will Case—Mayor Monroe and the Late Gen. Scott.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 5.

Cotton nominal; sales 100 bales; low middlings, 33c.@35c.; receipts of four days, 3,726 bales, against 2,219 same time last week; exports, 19,480 bales; stock, 124,423 bales. Bank sterling, 58. New-York bank checks, ⅜ premium.

In the McDONOUGH autographic will case, PIERRE SOULE presented a petition for releasing. The Supreme Court have returned it to have the objectionable words struck out.

The charge telegraphed that Mayor MONROE will refuse to hoist the flag at the memory of Gen. SCOTT is false. He will raise it when the General commanding makes the official announcement.

The Case of Henderson at Nashville—Petition in Favor of O'Neill.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, June 5.

The court-martial adjourned till Monday. Gen. DAVIS has been instructed to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* served upon him on the petition of HENDERSON. The adjournment prevented the presentation of testimonials relative to the good character of Mr. HOGE, from influential citizens of Wheeling, Va., and several members of Congress.

A dispatch has been sent to President JOHNSON, asking for a suspension of action upon the application of the British Government for Col. O'NEIL and others, until the petition from citizens of Nashville had been received.

The Internal Revenue Collector seized over 300 barrels of whisky for non-payment of taxes and frauds during the month past.

There is great Fenian meeting here to-night.

From Matanzas.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 5.

Arrived brig *Sarah Peters*, from Matanzas; brig *Waredale*, from Mayagnes, P. R., 20th ult., with sugar and molasses.

Captain M. reports that an order has been issued placing a quarantine of fifteen days on all vessels arriving from the United States.

Arrived brig *Minnehaha*, Port Spain, Trinidad, molasses.

Asylum for Orphan Children of Maryland Soldiers.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 5.

The Union Orphan Asylum lately purchased the Hyatt Mansion for the benefit of orphan children of Maryland soldiers. The Association held a festival at the grounds this evening, attended by an immense gathering.

Base Ball.

The statement of a match between the Mutual and Union Base Ball Clubs for Wednesday, is incorrect. A grand match will be played to-day (Wednesday) between the Eckford and Union Clubs, on the Eckford grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., at 3 P. M.

GEN. SCOTT.—Mr. BRADY, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, has the last great picture that was taken of SCOTT and his Staff or military family. The old hero sits proud and defiant, surrounded by the historic names of HAMILTON, CULLUM, TOWNSEND, VAN RENSSALAER, WRIGHT and WILLIAMS. A finer group it would be difficult to conceive; a more interesting picture does not exist. In addition to this, there are on exhibition at the National Gallery several superb porcelain pictures of notables, whose faces future generations will delight to look upon.

The Temper of the Country.

From the Chicago Republican.

There is no mistaking the temper of the country. *It wants the business of reconstruction closed up with as little delay as possible. Gentlemen in Congress must remember that the settlement of this question does not rest with them alone.* Every proposition to amend the Constitution has to be ratified by the Legislatures of twenty-seven States. In preparing amendments to the Constitution, they should be framed with a view to win the approval of the required number of States, and not to gratify the personal feelings of this or that self-constituted leader.

If the Union Party in Congress were so weak in numbers that the opposition could control or defeat its action, there would be a reasonable defence of the waste of time, if not of opportunity, during the six months that have passed. But such is not the case. Congress met with the Union Party having more than two-thirds of each branch; and there is no use in attempting the responsibility which will attach to that party should Congress adjourn leaving the question of reconstruction unsettled. The country is in that temper that it cares nothing for men. There is no individual at present in this country in whom the people have enough personal interest to induce them to follow him and leave the great problem of the day unsolved.

It may do very well for WENDELL PHILLIPS and men of his class to propose that the Union Party should destroy itself in the attempt to do that which is impossible; *it may do very well for a few men in the Senate and in the House, who represent close boroughs and who are in no fear of being unseated, no matter how violent the storm, to stand in the way of any plan of adjustment that is not loaded down with their impracticable notions*; but the country has other higher notions of right and wrong than these; and if the Union Party, with two-third of each branch of Congress, will not, or cannot, settle this subject, then the people will find other men and other parties who will do so. This may not be palatable to some men, but it is not the less true; and if the salvation of the country depends upon the salvation of the Union Party, then that party should understand that faith unaccompanied by good works will not be sufficient. The people, as a whole, are members of the Union Party; but they want this question settled, and settled now. The people have interests far higher than the mere distribution of public offices to this or that list of candidates. They want the Union restored, and they want such action as will prevent a recurrence of rebellion.

The New-York *Tribune*, in a recent issue, used the following very remarkable language:

"Our platform of reconstruction is known to be—universal amnesty, impartial suffrage. If the two Houses will embody this in a constitutional amendment, and pass it by a two-thirds vote, we are ready to stand or fall with it before the people. We deem it quite probable that it might put the next Congress against us, and so let in the seceded States on their own terms; but on so good a platform it is safe to die, in the full assurance of a glorious resurrection."

The Union Party does not propose to die. It has an immense work before it. It carried the country safely through the rebellion, keeping the armed and unarmed rebels from piercing the heart of the Union. It was competent to perform that duty, and is perfectly competent to conduct the affairs of the Government in peace, and restore the nation to a prosperous and harmonious condition, when treason, and traitors, and fanatics of every degree will perish under the scorn of popular contempt. The Union Party does not propose to leave this question open for the next Congress, when the rebel States may dictate their own terms. The Union Party demands of its representatives in Congress an immediate abandonment of impracticable theories, and the restoration of the Union at once by some measure that will commend itself to the approval of the country, some measure upon which the party can go before the people, asking for their support. Let those who want a platform upon which to stretch their wearied limbs and die, get out their timber and go on with their dying; but, because they feel that it is well for them and the country to give up their troubled spirits, do not let them ask the Republican Party to abandon the country and let it fall into the hands of its lately conquered enemies.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 5.

FLOUR in good demand and firm. WHEAT quiet. RYE in large demand, with sales at $1,13½ for State. CORN and OATS unchanged. RECEIPTS BY TOWS—Corn, 114,600 bushels; Malt, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 55,000 bushels; Rye, 300 bushels; Wheat, 7,600 bushels; and Feed, 48 tons.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 5.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $10 25 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT active; sales 23,200 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 95; 6,000 No. 1 do. bushels by sample on private terms; 15,600 No. 1 do. to arrive, at $2 08@$2 10. CORN unchanged; sales 15,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 73½c., and 6,000 do. at 74c. OATS dull; sales 3,000 bushels Illinois at 51c. CANAL FREIGHTS nominal at 35c.@38c. on Flour, 9¾c. on Wheat, and 8½c. on Corn to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—33,300 bushels Wheat, 16,600 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—16,000 bushels Wheat, 12,800 bushels Corn, 6,100 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $2 06@$2 08. CORN—Sales 75,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed at 68c. OATS—Chicago, 45c.; fair demand. Other Grains nominal. PORK, $31. LARD, 22½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 14½c., Corn 12½c., Oats 8c., to New-York. CANAL EXPORTS—Corn, 145,604 bushels; Oats, 39,943 bushels.

Much Wear and Many Washings.
I am acquainted with a variety of sewing machines, and, while ready to do justice to all, I greatly prefer yours,—which I have used for more than three years. Very slight instruction and ingenuity are required to use it. The needle is short and straight, consequently not liable to bend or break. It never misses a stitch, and makes a firm, even seam. I have used it on every kind of cloth, from delicate lace to heavy woolen, and find its work perfectly satisfactory in all cases. *After much wear and many washings*, the stitch retains its beauty and firmness—even after the fabric has worn out!—Mrs. J. H. Yerkes, Rochester, N. Y., to Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., May, 1866.—*Advertisement.*

[Advertisement.]
EXCELSIOR.—Ladies', misses' and children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, very elegant in style, beautiful in fit, and neat in finish. Also, gentlemen's and boys' work in great variety. We make orders a speciality. J. F. WITHERS, No. 396 4th-av., above 28th-st.

[Advertisement.]
The Fenians are creating a great commotion in Canada and elsewhere, notwithstanding which all grocers are still selling KENT'S East India Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]
Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

One Hundred Thousand People
Die annually in the United States with
CONSUMPTION.
Ninety-five per cent. of all Consumptive cases begin with
CATARRH.
THE HYDROKONION (warranted the ONLY means ever discovered that cures Catarrh) complete in case, with Medicine, Directions, &c., is sent to any address BY EXPRESS on receipt of price. $12. Address or apply to
C. M. BROCKWAY,
No. 678 Broadway, New-York.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled.
BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH is a Preserver of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of chemists and of the dental faculty substantiates these facts.
Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Relief and Health to your Children.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Wherever Fashion's Votaries Gather—there "Night-Blooming Cereus" scents the summer air.
—*Goshen Democrat.*

Chevalier's Life for the Hair NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool, and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR-DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A Medical Dogma Exploded.—The idea that mercury only can control the liver is overturned by modern discovery. The vegetable kingdom furnishes a substitute for the pernicious mineral, possessing all its sanitary virtues without any of its poisonous properties. This vegetable agent is one of the compounds of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a medicated diffusive, stimulant and alterative, which is now recommended by the faculty as a specific for billiousness and all disturbances of the liver.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 36 Dey-st.

Scratches, Galls, Swellings, Sores, Sitfast Pricks, and in many cases Quittor, Young Spavin and Founder, are rapidly cured by DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE. It also preserves and softens the hoof, and is easily washed off with a little soap and water. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists, harness-makers, and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Georgia Pine.
We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hewn, for domestic use and for shipment, promptly and on the most favorable terms.
BRADFORD & RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

A. A.—Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss; easiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S Patent Polar Refrigerator, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, sole manufacturer for New-York, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door from Broadway.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

A Cure at Last.—All those who are suffering from Rheumatism can be restored to perfect health by taking a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Finkle & Lyon's New Sewing-Machines.—A sewing-machine present for every new agent. Send for circulars at No. 581 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report,*" at the "*Grand Trial.*") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing both stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Purify the Blood.—It is an established fact that a very large class of disorders can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood, and circulate with it through every portion of the body, for by this means only can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, White Swellings, Enlargement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Old and Indolent Ulcers, Goitrous Swellings of the Throat, &c., are cured with a certainty which has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach; operating as a tonic, it removes Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections, and imparts a glow of animation and health unequalled by anything in the whole *materia medica*. Sold by all druggists.

Every Day Adds to the Wonderful cures of DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE; one trial satisfies every one that it is a certain cure for scratches, galls, cuts, nail pricks, swellings, and in most cases of quitter, young spavin, quarter crack and founder. It is also an excellent hoof ointment, and is easily washed off with a little soap and water. Fifty cents a box. Sold by druggists, harness-makers, and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but *Lyon's*. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Burglar-Alarm Telegraph is in operation at the office No. 254 Broadway. Come and see it. You will be surprised and disappointed. E. HOLMES.

MARRIED.

CASEY—THORNTON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 5, by Rev. Dr. John McVicar, Brevet Major JAMES S. CASEY, Fifth U. S. Infantry, and ADELIA, daughter of the late Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. H. Thornton, U. S. A.

DRESSER—OLMSTED.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. M. Seward, D. D., HORACE E. DRESSER, of New-York, and CECILIA M., daughter of John Olmsted, Esq.

EVANS—WELSH.—On Tuesday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. John Brash, THOMAS EVANS and KATE R., second daughter of the late Robert Welsh, all of this City.

GRACIE—BULLOCK.—On Tuesday, June 5, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Right Rev. William Odenheimer, Bishop of New-Jersey, JAMES K. GRACIE, of New-York, and ANNA, daughter of the late James S. Bulloch, of Savannah, Ga.

KINSEY—FRANCIS.—At Port Richmond, on Sunday, June 3, by Rev. James Brownlee, ALFRED G. KINSEY and ELLEN FRANCIS; all of Staten Island.

RUSSEL—TILLOU.—On Wednesday, May 30, at the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., by Rev. Geo. S. Hare, SMITH L. RUSSEL and Miss FRANCES EMMA, youngest daughter of the late Wm. C. Tillou, all of this City.

TANNERY—HUBBELL.—On Monday, June 4, at the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, JEROME B. TANNERY, of Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., and ELIZABETH WOOLSEY, daughter of C. W. Hubbell.

WILSON—FOWLER.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Monday, June 4, by Rev. George McCloskey, GEORGE WILLIAM WILSON and ADELE MADELINE, daughter of the late Theodosius O. Fowler.

DIED.

BROOKS.—At Carmel, Putnam County, on Monday, June 4, JOSEPH E. BROOKS, son of the late William Edgar Brooks, of Rye, Westchester County.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the White Plains Depot this (Wednesday) morning, the 6th inst., at 11½ o'clock. The remains will be buried at Rye Cemetery, where a funeral service will be held at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—At Belleville, N. J., on Monday, June 4, JOHN S. CLARK, of this City, son of William N. Clark, of Geneva, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 6th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, without further invitation.

DEVOO.—On Monday morning, June 4, JOHN DEVOO, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 112 Madison-av., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 3 P. M.

HARRISON.—On Monday, June 4, LOTTIE LAUNE, only daughter of Thomas Harrison, and grand-daughter of James McClave, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

HAWES.—At Port Richmond, on Tuesday, June 5, BENJAMIN F. HAWES, aged 26 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Port Richmond, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Boats leave Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 12½ P. M.

POST.—On Tuesday, June 5, WILLIAM M. POST, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, James M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 409 West 34th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PALMER.—At Peekskill, on Tuesday, June 5, ALONZO W. PALMER, aged 38 years.

Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, on Thursday, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PICKETT.—At Yorkville, on Tuesday morning, June 5, LOUISA, widow of the late Samuel Pickett, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, East 86th-st., second door east of Avenue A, without further invitation, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

STAMPER.—At Bay Ridge, L. I., on Tuesday, June 5, after a brief illness, GEORGE P., second son of Robert W. Stamper, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Bay Ridge, at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Carriages at Hamilton-av. Ferry at 1½ o'clock.

SMITH.—At Hunt's Point, West Farms, on Monday evening, June 4, JOANNA, wife of William Smith, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the R. D. Church at West Farms.

TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, June 5, of scarlet fever, ELEANOR HELME, daughter of Wisner H. and Emily H. Townsend, aged 8 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place at 1 P. M., from the residence of her parents, Clifton, S. I.

THERIOTT.—On Sunday evening, June 3, AUGUSTUS B. THERIOTT, aged 58 years.

The funeral service will take place at the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., near 3d-st., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

WEEKS.—On Second Day morning, Sixth month, 4th, of bronchitis, ELIZA, widow of Jesse K. Weeks, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Aaron Carpenter, No. 2 St. George's-place, (No. 311 East 13th-st.,) on Fourth Day afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 31.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, June 4, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Sixty-second-street, East River, five feet eight inches high, no eyes, no hair, no whiskers, slim built, no hat, blue army coat, blue pants, black vest, woolen shirt, good pair of boots, a certificate in his pocket from Dr. Hogan, No. 57 Bleecker-street; supposed to be Thomas Prosbuck, of Company C, Third N. Y. Volunteers; body very much decomposed.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 32.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, June 5, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Pike-street, five feet nine inches high, short black hair, no whiskers, stout built, round face, small nose, beard on the chin; had on no clothes; in the water about a week.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC CRITICISM.
BY H. A. DELILLE.
IN THIS WEEK'S HOME JOURNAL.

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PENCILLINGS FROM GLOVERNOOK.
SKETCH. BY DAISY HOWARD.
SEE HOME JOURNAL FOR JUNE 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SITE FOR A POST-OFFICE.

At a meeting of the Commission on the Post-office Site, held this 30th day of May, 1866, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That in accordance with an act of Congress, approved May 15, 1866, appointing a "Commission to select a proper site for a building for a Post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts of the City of New-York," with instructions to report to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior at their earliest convenience, the Commissioners invite proposals to be made on or before WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 M., for the sale of a space of land equal to twenty-five or thirty City lots, centrally located in the City of New-York, said proposals to be sent to the Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor's Office, or to JAMES KELLY, Post-office.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.
JAMES KELLY, Secretary.

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ADVICE GRATIS.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—THE regular monthly meeting of the above Committee will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 7, 1866, at 8 o'clock. THOS. MURPHY, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHAS. H. HALL, Secretaries.

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HOME JOURNAL FOR JUNE 6.

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REPORTORIAL ENGLISH.
Reviewed in
HOME JOURNAL FOR THIS WEEK.

FINANCIAL.

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NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
BUYS AND SELLS
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

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AND
EXPRESS STOCKS.
ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

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AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
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No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS AND HEATING COMPANY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open at the Banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.
This is a fixed gas, the same as that manufactured from coal, much more brilliant and free from obnoxious odors, and can be furnished for about one-third the present price of coal gas. Terms, 10 per cent. on subscribing, the balance in 30, 60 and 90 days after notice that one-half of the capital stock has been subscribed.
T. B. VAN BUREN, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Secretary.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
GUARANTEEING FIDELITY
IN
PLACES OF TRUST.
Office No. 176 Broadway, New-York.
This Company is now issuing policies guaranteeing the fidelity of appointees and employes of banks, bankers, corporations, commercial houses, &c.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
E. J. DELAVAN, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. PRATT, General Agent.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
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BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

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COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Established in 1847.
Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange, on
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

KEOKUK BONDS!
The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.
All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway,
Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on Monday, the 28th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:

JAMES W. OTIS, JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
JOSIAH LANE, OLIVER S. CARTER,
RICH. M. BLATCHFORD, WILLIAM BARTON,
CALEB SWAN, OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
THOMAS W. GALE, JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
DANIEL B. FEARING, SIDNEY BROOKS,
CHARLES WILLIAMS, HENRY PARISH,
WM. WHITERIGHT, JOHN BRYAN,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, EDWARD H. R. LYMAN,
JOSHUA J. HENRY, HENRY G. RICE,
ACTON CIVILL,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously reëlected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman, Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles N. Talbot, James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woolsey, LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant, John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin, James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low, Thomas Dickson,
O. DeF. Grant;

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.
All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.
JOHN ELLIOTT,

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.
C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election of thirteen Directors of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, in the village of Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open for one hour.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
TROY, N. Y., May 25, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of June prox.
JOHN KERR, President.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 9, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York, May 26, 1866.
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on June 5, next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
By order of ISAAC BELL, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE
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JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
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DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be
ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE
on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.
U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

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BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS BONDS, AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.
IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
A. A. LOW, DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE F. CLARK, DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON, HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY, HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE, E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER, GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE, JAMES M. MCLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL, ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE, J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

FINANCIAL.
Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address
THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 102 and 104 Gresham House,
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AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.
NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:
Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.
Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.
In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.
Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 62 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, June 14, at 12 o'clock M., to vote on the proposition to reduce the capital stock of this Company to $400,000, and also distribute the 10,000 shares of capital stock remaining unissued.
(Signed)
THOS. STEVENSON,
J. G. HITCHCOCK,
ISAAC STEVENS, } Majority of Trustees.
D. C. SPENCER,
STILES JOHNSON,
ALEX. M. LESLEY.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,600,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.
The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.
The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.
Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under acts of Congress, approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation to this Department with interest only to the said 31st inst.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CARBONDALE COAL CO., No. 319 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock M., at which time there will be an election of five Directors to serve for the ensuing year. Polls will be open from 12 P. M. to 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th of June, inclusive.
CHAS. M. SCHOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ORO FINO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF IDAHO. —NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 137 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, inst. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866. S. C. HAY, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 29, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day inclusive of July, 1866.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1866.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MENDOTA MINING COMPANY of Lake Superior will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June next, at 1 P. M.
CHARLES J. WELLS, Secretary.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against negotiating a note drawn by Alex. Menzies, due June 30, for one hundred and seventy-nine 69-100 dollars, the same having been either lost or stolen.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK,
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.
All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	105¼	105¾	June, 7-30	102⅝	102¾
Coupon, '81	109⅝	110	July, 7-30	102⅝	102¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102	102½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	102⅝	102¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅝	112
5-20 Coupon, '64	102⅝	102¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅝	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	102⅝	102¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅝	110¾
10-40 Registered	95⅞	96	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅝	109¾
10-40 Coupon	95⅞	96⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107¼	107½
Curr'cy Certifics	100	100⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅞	106
Gold	145⅝	145⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅜	105⅝
August, 7-30	102⅝	102¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	104⅞	105

WILLIAMS & WESTON,
STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKERS,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1866.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1866. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

STOLEN—ON FRIDAY, JUNE 1, A CERTIFIcate of stock of the Goodhue Fire Insurance Company, No. 14, July 1, 1857, for ten shares of $100 each ($1,000.) The public are notified against purchasing the same as payment has been stopped.
PATRICK MARTIN, No. 40 East 35th-st.

$20.000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage on first-class Western property; interest at 8 per cent; the property is worth ten times the amount of loan. Address A. B., Box No. 3,252 New-York Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at No. 20 Exchange-place. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order F. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, ROOM NO. 28, NO. 20 BROAD-ST.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., (free of Government tax) payable on and after June 1. The transfer books will be closed from May 26 to June 1. A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereto to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—FERNANDO BENDER and GEORGE FRY against THOMAS WILSON, SARAH WILSON, his wife, and PETER LYNCH.—In pursuance of a judgment-order of the above Court in the above-entitled action, I, THEODORE STUYVESANT, the referee named in said judgment-order, will sell, through THOMAS VEITCH, Real Estate Auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the lands and premises described in said judgment-order—that is to say, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, distant one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and the First-avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with the First-avenue, one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet ten (10) inches; thence in a southeasterly direction seventy-three (73) feet eleven (11) inches, to a point distant eighty-five (85) feet four (4) inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; thence southerly and parallel with the First-avenue, eighty-five (85) feet four (4) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.—Dated MAY 18, 1866.
THEODORE STUYVESANT, Referee,
No. 12 Chambers-st.
my19-2aw3wS&W DAVID LEVY, Plaintiffs' Atty.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, AARON BRINKERHOFF, GEORGE S. PHILLIPS and ANDREW W. KETCHAM, Plaintiffs, against JOSEPH DES ROCHERS, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. [United States Internal Revenue 50 cent stamp, canceled.] *To the Defendant:* You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 243 Broadway in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest on the same from the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action. Dated NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on June 4, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je6-law6wW*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the balance remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of JEREMIAH V. D. B. FOWLER, late of Little Neck, in the township of Flushing and County of Queens, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the said County of Queens, by CATHARINE FOWLER the Executrix of the last will and testament of the said JEREMIAH V. D. B. FOWLER, deceased, will be distributed by the said Surrogate to those entitled thereto, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the village of Jamaica, in the said County of Queens, on the twenty-sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 7th day of May, A. D., 1866.
WILLIAM H. ONDERDONK, Surrogate.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor. my8-law6wW*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION BY AN INSOLVENT for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment, pursuant to article fifth, chapter fifth, title first, part second, of the Revised Statutes.
JOHN B. JOHNSON, of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., insolvent, notice first, published May 9, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the village of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, N. Y., on the 23d day of July, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.
my 9-law10wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of Augustus Stevens, No. 322 Greene-street, on or before the 6th day of June, 1866, next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1865.
AUGUSTUS STEVENS, } Executors.
EDMUND STEVENS,

CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash price. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 96 Maiden-lane New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] SALE OF VESSELS. [illegible] will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the [illegible] day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following [illegible] vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, [illegible] The Falcon, Seagull and [illegible] Said vessels are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the Falcon at the foot of [illegible]-st., North River, in said City.
This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 2d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Dated JUNE 5, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.
There will be sold at public auction, in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points:
At 6th-st. wharf, 10,000 bushels.
At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels.
The grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5,000 bushels.
The sale will commence at 6th-st. wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot.
A Government boat will be in readiness at 6th-st. wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back.
The grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.
VERY GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
SUPERB CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.
On THURSDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 107 West 23d-st., all the genteel furniture, being made to order for the present owner, and is in fine condition, including solid rosewood parlor suites, do. centre tables, elegant rosewood chamber furniture, do. library bookcase, black walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, paillasses, best white curled hair mattresses, best down and feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room furniture, China and cut glass ware, velvet and other carpets, mirrors and cornices, mantel clock and ornaments, lace and other curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION, BEING THE REMAINDER OF THE HERSDALE FARM.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 8, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of Scarsdale, (should the weather prove stormy, the sale will take place on the first fair day thereafter, at the same hour and place,) 190 acres of choice land, in parcels of from 12 to 50 acres, on some of which are farm-houses and outbuildings.
Most of the purchasers at similar sales in previous years have made extensive improvements on their plots, which they are now occupying. The surrounding country has also been improved in a like manner, by which the tract offered is permanently established for the objects for which it was originally purchased. By nature the tract is remarkably well adapted for suburban residences, having numerous old forest trees, and has been improved by plantations of evergreens and other trees, under-drained and manured. It is also well watered, being the headquarters of Hutchinson's River and Sheldrake Brook.
This tract was selected by the subscriber with reference to its value for villa sites as well as its productiveness as farm lands, and on which he has made improvements and arranged the plots in such divisions as will give to each parcel a commanding view without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table land, from three to four hundred feet above the level of tide water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades. Distant about one and a half miles east of the Scarsdale Station on the Harlem Railroad. The whole tract will be set up at the minimum price of $300 per acre, and each parcel will be put up at an upset price corresponding with its relative value compared with the whole, and sold on bids above such sums. The lowest estimated value is 25 per cent. above the upset price, but no bid will be made above the upset price except by real purchasers.
Fifty per cent. of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage.
Conveyances will be at the Scarsdale Station on the day of sale, to meet the 8:15 and 10 A. M. trains from 26th-st., (arriving at 9:38 and 11:33 A. M.) to convey persons to the premises, which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 M. before the sale, and afterward return to the City by the 4:12 or 5:47 trains.
For maps and explanations apply to the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., or at A. Findlay's office, No. 31 Pine-st., or to the subscriber at Mount Fordham, Westchester County. L. G. MORRIS.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
4,387 CASES OF THE VERY FINEST GRADES OF CLARETS, WHITE WINES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES, BRANDIES, RUM, WHISKIES, GIN, &c.,
viz.:
BRANDENBURG FRERES' CLARETS AND WHITE WINES.
A. BONIN FILS do., part in bond.
HENKELL & CO.'S Hocks and Sparkling Moselle.
MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES, importation of A. Ochs, Esq.
JACQUESON & FILS RODERER Champagnes, part in bond.
OSBORN & CO.'S PORTS, London Dock do., 1840 and 1858.
RARE OLD MADEIRAS, VINT. 1842 and 1828.
SHERRIES, VINT. 1857 to 1834.
PREMARTIN'S do., bottled in Cadiz.
BRANDIES—HENNESSEY & OTARD'S, 1853, 1851 and 1840.
M. S. O. P., 1820.
VINE GROWER'S & RENAULT'S, imported in cases, part in bond.
VERY FINE OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES, from four to fifteen years of age.
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY, imported in 1857.
VERY OLD RUMS, 1854, GINS, 1859.
108 CASES MEDAR SWAN GIN, bottled in Schiedam, imported in 1860. (in bond).
All of which are guarantied pure as imported, being from the stock of H. B. KIRK & CO., No. 58 Fulton-st., (established 1853), reducing stock to make room for the sale and products of a large native vineyard.
All goods of their own bottling will bear their private seal and label.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Catalogues on 30th inst. Samples morning of sale. No other goods admitted.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT—FORECLOSURE SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING AND FIVE LOTS ON EAST 26TH-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee:)
Five lots, with large substantial 3-story brick building covering entire front, Nos. 184, 186, 188, 190 and 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Lots each 25x98.9; building occupied as a beef and pork packing establishment, and suitable for a first-class warehouse, packing or inspection establishment, machine-shop or manufacturing purposes, or for conversion into tenement property.
At the same time and place, the steam boiler, lard tanks and kettles in said premises.
For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in satin and brocatel, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, oak cane-seat chairs, cornices, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, black-walnut and rosewood dress-bureaus, mahogany washstands, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, feather and hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, wool blankets, &c., &c.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT MANSION AND 23 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the above property, beautifully located on 3d, 4th and 5th avs., and 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th sts., by order of the Executors of Adriance Van Brunt, deceased. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

E. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot with the buildings thereon known as No. 134 Greene-st., New-York City, 239 feet 2 inches north of Prince-st.; size 25x100. Also, the valuable lot on the southeasterly side of Columbia-street, 25 feet 6 inches southwesterly from the southerly corner of Columbia and Middagh sts., 25.3x100. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

C. H. BAXTER & CO., Auctioneers.
BROOKLYN.—PEREMPTORY SALE.—C. H. BAXTER & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, June 7, at 12 M., at their salesroom, No. 10 Court-st.: Three-story brick store; two handsome brick and one frame cottage, with gardens, (near cars,) and a productive garden farm of 7½ acres, with good outbuildings, on Centreville-av., L. I., 10 miles from New-York City Hall; full particulars of the auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, parlor suites, dining suites, carpets, mirrors, &c., &c., WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 Nassau-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River,
2,426 boxes fresh Sicily Mountain Oranges.
294 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture en suite.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
Is now opening almost daily, upon the arrival of steamers from
LONDON AND PARIS,
GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GAUZE SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
FANCY AND PLAIN LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF-HOSE,
RICH EMBROIDERED PARIS SHIRT FRONTS,
ELEGANT FANCY FRENCH SHIRTINGS,
FANCY TIES, STOCKS, SCARFS,
BUFF, WHITE AND MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
DOG, CAPE AND KID PROMENADE GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.,
The above goods have all been put in store at a low gold premium, and will be sold at low prices.
NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
On account of extensive alterations
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, JUNE 4, their large and extensive assortment of
PARIS SILK CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA LACE POINTS,
ROTONDES AND BURNOUS,
CLOTH CIRCULARS,
BASQUES AND JACKETS,
AND OTHER STYLISH SHAPES.
ALSO,
CLOAKING MATERIALS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
Ladies will find this a rare opportunity to purchase novelties at an immense reduction. The above goods must all be disposed of within the next thirty days to make room for extensive alterations.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-ST.

A GREAT RUSH!!!
FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS,
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c., 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. P.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 273 BLEECKER-ST.

WINDOW SHADES,
FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article. Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Wholesale and Retail,
At GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
The largest assortment
of Corsets and Skirts
in the United States,
Wholesale and Retail.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We are now opening 25 cases of
FRENCH HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS,
ELEGANT SHAPES,
the finest in every respect we ever imported. Also a magnificent variety of the latest styles in
FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AND MISSES' CORSETS,
CHILDREN'S WAISTS, &c., &c.
Owing to the lateness of the season we will sell them at a very small advance on the cost. Liberal terms to the trade.
GAYNOR, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
THIS WEEK AT
J. SIMONSON'S, JR.,
No. 419 CANAL-ST.,
Near Varick-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE, FORMERLY 657. All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c. Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments of Ladies and Misses' Sets, Varieties, Handkerchiefs and Skirts. Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding.

WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR RICH LACES. REAL LLAMA DES INDES LACE SHAWLS, at auction prices.
JOSEPH TUCKER, Importer,
East River Bank Building, No. 680 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE LARGEST and cheapest assortment in the City. Well-fitting corsets, $1 25 and $1 50; fine hand-made, $1 75, worth $3 50. All the new styles in skirts for ladies and misses. Also, edgings, frillings, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, &c. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, (east side,) near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.
Our new wholesale rooms will be ready for bargains today. We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 64, 66 and 70 Allen-st.,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

LADIES' SUMMER BONNETS—NOW READY.—Straw Sundowns and traveling bonnets at retail less than wholesale prices; school hats $1 each; mourning bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 877 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Soiled bonnets at $3, worth $10.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—A WOMAN NAMED MARIA PATCHET, aged 30 years, dark hair and eyes, medium height; she had with her a little girl 7 years old; last seen on 5:30 P. M. train from Hartford to New-York on Friday, May 18. Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received. Address W. P. CHAMBERLAIN, Chief of Police, Hartford, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, as first-class cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuits and all kinds of pastry and desserts; will assist in the laundress, and can take charge as a dairy; no objection to the country; has several years' references. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, Sixth-st., in the rear—Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW OF RESpectability, a position as housekeeper in a private family, is fond of children; a kind party will meet with a desirable person; no objections to going in the country; best of reference given, and required. Apply for one week, at No. 120 East 24th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse; is fully capable to take charge of a baby from its birth; is a very neat sewer; can take charge of a baby feeding from the bottle, as she has filled the same situation; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; can give first-class reference from her last employer. Call at or address for two days No. 71 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., in the paper store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, baker and pastry maker; understands game and soup, and making butter; no objections to the country a short distance; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 11 James-st., corner of New Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY ONE who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, gravies, boning and larding, pastry, jellies and cream, or anything required in a private family; can come well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 161 Perry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG LADY (American) of unquestionable refinement, in a family where there are children, as governess and nurse, or to travel as a companion; references first-class. Address R., Box No. 4,491 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family, or to sew by the week or month; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a neat, capable girl: is an excellent washer and ironer, and economical and respectful; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant, a situation as seamstress in a private family, or to wait on a lady. Any note addressed to No. 261 6th-av., will meet with immediate attention. Can be heard of for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands her business; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook in the City or country; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Apply at No. 27 East 5th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as waitress in a private family; would be willing to go in the country for the Summer; best City references. Apply at No. 6 West 14th-st., basement door, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; or to do light chamberwork; can can sew neatly; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at 46 West 17th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid; would assist with the washing if required; best City reference. Can be seen at the residence of her last employer, for two days, from 10 until 4 o'clock, No. 153 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH Canadian woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable references; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; would do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 28 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 8 till 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced child's nurse; she is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give 3½ years' reference; can be seen at her present employer's; call at No. 28 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days, from 8 till 4.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., for City or country, situations for a large number of Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, nurses, chambermaids, seamstresses, young girls for housework for private families, hotels, &c.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good cook and baker; prefers to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 222 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; no objection to a boarding-house or the country; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as good cook; is a good baker; will assist in washing; has best City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor front.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF 18 A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes, quick at the needle; or as waitress and chambermaid in a boarding-house; wages, $8. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress by a respectable Protestant young woman. Can be seen, for two days, at her last employer's, No. 33 East 21st-st. Best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMpetent girl in the City or country as seamstress and embroiderer; would make herself generally useful. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., or address SEAMSTRESS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid or to take care of children; the best of City reference. Call at her last place, for two days, No. 48 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City references; country preferred. Apply at No. 109 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WIDOW WOMAN, gentlemen and ladies' washing; understands fluting and fine ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 224 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waiting, or as waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's; the best of reference. Call at No. 308 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting. Inquire at her present employer's all the week, No. 48 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist in washing; no objections to the country; best City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 135 Avenue A, between 9th and 10th sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing at her own house, or to go out by the day; good City references. Call at No. 194 7th-av., above 23d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children, or to do general housework; has no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 75 West 45th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand, for families, hotels, Summer houses, &c., well recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also, male help of all kinds.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as farmer; a Scotchman; understands farming in all its branches, and raising of fancy stock, having had good situations in this country and the old country, which his recommends will show. Address G. T., at the seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and will make himself generally useful; has several years' experience in the business; has the very best of reference from last employer. Address L. R., for two days, Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant man; understands his business thoroughly and has best of City references. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 45 University-place, harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man without family; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address S., Box No. 201 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young German—one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and can show the best of recommendations from his last place. Inquire at No. 2 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady young man, as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; best City reference from his last place. Address J. S., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG man, about to travel in the Western States, to make engagements with some parties to sell from samples, or in patent right; best of reference given. Address C. P. H., No. 293 Grand-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AND wife, a situation; the man to take care of horses and garden, the woman to cook, wash and iron; have first-class references; will engage at moderate wages. Call or address GEO. F. JONES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant young man as footman or under waiter in a gentleman's family; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man of long experience; has lived with the best families in New-York; good City reference from last and former employers. Address J. B., Box No. 208 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TEMPERATE, industrious Protestant man, as coachman, who is competent and faithful; can be highly recommended; is a very careful driver; either city or country; can milk, if required. Call or address Mr. HOOD, No. 214 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man who understands his business in all its branches, having good City reference. Apply at Cassell's saddlery-store, No. 80 6th-av., or at stable No. 208 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk; has good references. Address T. D., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately arrived from England, as groom or coachman; would make himself generally useful. Inquire in the store No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place by a careful and industrious man; understands fully the care and driving of horses, milking, working in garden, &c.; would like a place with a cottage for his wife; no children; refers to his last employer, with whom he lived nearly three years; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN the country for a first-class man; is a good, careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; was in his last place five years, and is now out of employment in consequence of the family having left for Europe. Address Box No. 1,182 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and a careful driver; has the best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 213 Times Office, or call for J. C., No. 149 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, in the stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a young man well acquainted with his duties. Inquire in store No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man (Swiss,) with references; has no objections to assist the gardener, and to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 89 4th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN a situation as coachman and farmer; has good references from his last place. Address W. D., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A MANAGER'S SITUATION, BY A young man, thoroughly acquainted with every branch of farming; the best of reference given. Address J. M. C., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man with good references to work on a farm or in a garden, take care of horses, cows, drive, &c. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored man as coachman; can give City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 57 Madison-av. from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman or groom, or work in a stable: no objection to the country; willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address 125 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COACHman and groom; is not afraid of work, and will give first-class reference, and work for low wages. Call or address JEREMIAH, No. 31 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS groom and coachman; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen by addressing A. D., No. 604 Broadway, or Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, to work in a garden; no objection to the country; understands the care of horses; can milk well; willing to make himself useful. Address X, Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, either City or country; willing to make himself useful; will furnish the very best of references. Address P. M., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and footman; understands his business; not long in the country; well recommended. Address E., No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced coachman, a Scotchman; is married, but has no objection to a single man's place; can give the best of reference. Address X. Y., at seed-store, 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands gardening and willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address P., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER INDUSTRIOUS HONest young man, a situation to take care of horses, or at anything where he can be useful; good reference. Address M., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses; the best of reference. Address J. G., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, with long and the best of references; is capable to take charge of any establishment. Address COACHMAN, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A wholesale or retail business, by a man who had experience for the last 7 years, and with good references. Address J. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of City references. Call at No. 64 University-place, harness-store.

WANTED—A BOY WANTS TO LEARN THE ship or blacksmith's trade. Address M. KEENAN, Box No. 206 Times Office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, OF MIDDLE age and good acquirements, desires to make an engagement with some party with whom his experience might be made available. Address W. W. W., Box No. 1 3 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS; NEW BOOK NOW READY —THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN. By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY. In one large volume, from official sources, including popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union army, with numerous steel portraits, battle-scenes and maps. In both English and German. Sold only by agents. A rare chance is offered to make money. Send stamp for terms, &c. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; must have good references; to a good girl a pleasant home and satisfactory wages will be given. Apply at No. 83 South 4th-st., corner of 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN TO GO TO the country to take care of a pair of horses. Apply, with references, at No. 360 Broadway, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK; MUST BE A good washer and ironer; the best of reference required. Call at No. 201½ East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and nurse, to go to the country; City references required. Apply at No. 433 5th-av.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN LADY'S maid; one with good references. Apply at No. 21 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 276 Lexington-av.

LIFE AGENT WANTED—TO ORGANIZE Pennsylvania for a first-class old-established New-York Life Company: an efficient agent who understands the business will be liberally treated. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS WANTED—At the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF BANKS.
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
Notice is hereby given, that, under the provisions of Chapter 761, Laws of 1866, being an act entitled "An Act authorizing the taxation of Stockholders of Banks and the surplus funds of Savings Banks," the shareholders of Banks and Banking Associations in the City and County of New-York have been assessed, for the year 1866, on the value of their shares of stock therein.
The Assessment Rolls are now prepared, and will remain open till the 30th day of June, 1866, for the correction of errors.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners
J. W. BROWN, } of Taxes and
J. W. ALLEN. } Assessments.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, (3D, 5TH, 6TH AND 8TH WARDS,) No. 88 LEONARD-ST., May 31, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of section 19 of act June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, that the lists and enumerations of the annual taxes assessed in this district, will remain open at this office for the space of ten days from the date hereof, for the purpose of inspection by parties concerned; and that for five days immediately thereafter, to wit: From the 10th to the 15th day of June, I will hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, returned in the annual list.
All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid are required to be made in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of affording a final hearing to all persons interested in the proposed widening of West-street, from Canal-street to the Battery.
MICHAEL NORTON,
BERNARD REILLY,
CHARLES McBRIEN,
Committee on Streets.

ALL PERSONS HAVING JUST CAUSES of complaint against the City and County Governments, or any of its departments or agents, are invited to call at the rooms of the Citizens' Association, No. 813 Broadway, where they will receive advice and coöperation in the protection of their rights and in defending them from wrongs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT K. ROBINSON and ROBERT R. McKAY, under the firm name of ROBINSON & CO., for carrying on the business of the manufacture of cotton batting in the City of Brooklyn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
R. K. ROBINSON,
R. R. McKAY.
Dated MAY 26, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.
May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000 TO $5,000—FOR SALE, STOCK AND lease of an established fancy goods business, and first-class ladies and children's dressmaking and millinery; good location in Brooklyn. This is a chance seldom offered. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 149 Times Office.

GLASS LETTERS—EUROPEAN STYLE, richly gilded, for signs, windows, &c. Are easily put up, and transferable in case of removal; unsurpassed for beauty and lasting. Numbers for residences, glass signs, druggists' and liquor glass labels, frames, gilding, show-cards, &c. Merchants, painters and agents, order. No. 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good-will of the old established boot and shoe store of the late S. B. Combs, No. 284 6th-av. Inquire of C. COLES, No. 161 West Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 302 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

THE FOURTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN PACKETS.
Between NEW-YORK and HAVRE on COWES and PORTSMOUTH.
The new and splendid first-class ocean steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 15th June.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 22d June.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 29th June.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 6th July.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 13th July.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 20th July.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 27th July.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 3d August.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 10th August.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 17th August.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 24th August.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 31st August.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 7th September.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 14th September.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 21st September.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 28th September.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 5th October.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 12th October.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 19th October.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 26th October.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 2d November.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 9th November.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 16th November.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 23d November.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 30th November.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 7th December.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 14th December.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ATLANTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Arctic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 21st December.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, 2,500 tons, Commander, ——, will succeed the Atlantic, and leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, on Saturday, 28th December.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at Southampton to land passengers.
ENGLAND, 1,800 tons, ——, Master.
SCOTLAND, 1,800 tons, ——, Master.
HIBERNIA, 1,800 tons, ——, Master.
HELVETIA, 1,800 tons, ——, Master.
PENNSYLVANIA, ——, Master.
GERMANY, ——, Master.
The first of these steamships will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, 1st June, at 12 o'clock, M., and the rates of passage will be as follows:
To Southampton and Havre, first cabin, $150; second cabin, $75; steerage, $40.
To Southampton and Havre, including wine, first cabin, $160; second cabin, $80; steerage, $40.
To Southampton and Havre, including wine and bed, first cabin, $170; second cabin, $85; steerage, $40.
Children under 12 years of age half price.
Servants accompanying their masters or mistresses, free.
Stock or cattle of any description will not be carried.
Each steamer will carry a Surgeon.
Baggage will be at the risk of the owners thereof, unless entered and paid for as such, and a bill of lading obtained therefor.
Specie will be received on freight at 1 per cent.
Freight will be taken at the lowest rates.
Apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND HALIFAX AND BOSTON.
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX EASTBOUND.
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND DIRECT.
HIBERNIA, ——, Commander.
CALEDONIA, ——, Commander.
ACADIA, ——, Commander.
CAMBRIA, ——, Commander.
Will leave Boston for Liverpool as follows:
CALEDONIA ..... Saturday, June 15
ACADIA ..... Saturday, July 6
CAMBRIA ..... Saturday, July 27
HIBERNIA ..... Saturday, August 17
CALEDONIA ..... Saturday, September 7
ACADIA ..... Saturday, September 28
CAMBRIA ..... Saturday, October 19
HIBERNIA ..... Saturday, November 9
CALEDONIA ..... Saturday, November 30
ACADIA ..... Saturday, December 21
Rates of passage from Boston to Liverpool $120 00
From Boston to Liverpool 80 00
Second cabin, from Boston to Liverpool 60 00
Steerage 30 00
Children under 12 years, half price.
Infants, $5.
Each passenger entitled to 20 cubic feet of baggage free; all above that quantity to pay freight.
Passengers will be conveyed from Halifax to Boston in the steamers of this line.
Passengers intending to take passage in any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland, can obtain drafts on the Agents of the Company in Boston, for any sum, at the current rate of exchange.
For further information apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, 2,000 tons, ——, Commander.
CITY OF PARIS, 2,000 tons, ——, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 4, North River, as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, June 8
CITY OF PARIS ..... WEDNESDAY, June 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, June 29
CITY OF PARIS ..... WEDNESDAY, July 10
And every alternate Saturday and Wednesday thereafter.
Passage to Queenstown or Liverpool, $100.
Passage to Queenstown or Liverpool, including wine, $110.
Children between 5 and 12 years of age, half price.
Infants, $5.
Each passenger entitled to 20 cubic feet of baggage free; all above that quantity to pay freight.
Freight or passage apply at the office on the pier.

LAWSON'S LINE FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.
FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The splendid new steamship GALATEA, Capt. ——, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, June 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ISABEL, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, June 15, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship GEORGIANA, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, June 22, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, June 29, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 6, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 13, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 20, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, August 3, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, August 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, August 17, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, August 24, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, August 31, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, September 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, September 14, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, September 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, September 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, October 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, October 12, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, October 19, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, October 26, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, November 2, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, November 9, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, November 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, November 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, November 30, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, December 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, December 14, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, December 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, December 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

MORRO CASTLE sailed June 1.
REGULAR LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS TRADE.
W. L. MORGAN, Commander.
A new steamship will leave every Saturday, from Pier No. 4, North River, and the Brig Rhone every Wednesday, from Pier No. 14, East River.
Agents in Havana, WILDER & FOLLANSBEE.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY SATURDAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
The fine steamship SAVANNAH, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, every Saturday at 12 o'clock.
The fine steamship GEORGIA, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.
Passage money reduced to $15.
Freight as usual.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FOLLANSBEE.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FERNANDINA.
EVERY SATURDAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
The new and fast-sailing steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, every Saturday at 12 o'clock.
The new and fast-sailing steamship GEORGIA, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.
Passage to Savannah, $15.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
Freight as usual.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M.
The new and fast-sailing steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, July 27, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, August 10, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, August 17, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, August 24, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, August 31, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, September 7, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, September 14, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, September 21, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, September 28, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, October 5, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, October 12, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, October 19, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, October 26, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, November 2, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, November 9, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, November 16, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, November 23, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, November 30, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, December 7, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, December 14, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, December 21, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and fast-sailing steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Savannah direct, on SATURDAY, December 28, at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GARDNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROPOSALS.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TO CALIFORNIA.
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON LINE.
VIA CHAGRES AND PANAMA.
PASSAGE REDUCED TO $250.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their first steamship from New-York for Chagres on the 1st of June, and on the 1st of every month thereafter.
Passengers will be conveyed from Chagres to Panama in the company's steamers, and will be forwarded from Panama to San Francisco in the company's steamers, touching at Acapulco.
Passage from New-York to San Francisco, $250.
Children between 5 and 12 years of age, half price.
Infants, $10.
Each passenger entitled to 150 lbs. of baggage free; all above that quantity to pay freight.
Specie will be received on freight at 1 per cent.
Freight will be taken at the lowest rates.
Apply to the Agents, CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S AND LAFFITTE & CAZENEAVE'S LINE.
Commanded and owned exclusively by Americans.
THE HAVRE AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP
NAPOLEON, 3,000 tons, ——, Commander, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, on SATURDAY, June 15.
NAPOLEON, 3,000 tons, ——, Commander, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, on SATURDAY, July 13.
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $75; steerage, $40.
Children under 12 years of age half price.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to take any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland, can obtain drafts on any Bank in France for any amount, at the current rate of exchange.
Baggage will be at the risk of the owners thereof, unless entered and paid for as such, and a bill of lading obtained therefor.
Specie will be received on freight at 1 per cent.
Freight will be taken at the lowest rates.
For further information apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & CO., No. 6 Battery-place.
P. W. J. HURST, Agent.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND DIRECT.
THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company's first-class steamships ARABIA and ASIA, Captains ——, will sail from their pier, foot of Warren-st., North River, as follows:
ARABIA ..... Saturday, June 8, at 12 M.
ASIA ..... Saturday, June 22, at 12 M.
ARABIA ..... Saturday, July 6, at 12 M.
And every alternate Saturday thereafter.
Price of passage to Liverpool, $100.
The owners of these ships will not be responsible for any letters, parcels, or packages sent by them, unless regularly entered with the purser, and a bill of lading taken therefor.
Freight or passage apply to E. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, June 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, June 15, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, June 22, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, June 29, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passage money, including stateroom berth and subsistence, $50.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The splendid new steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 6, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

QUARANTINE.

The Metropolitan Board of Health at Seguine's Point.

Two Companies of Metropolitan Policemen Occupy the Grounds.

Seven United States Revenue Cutters at Anchor Off the Point.

Historical Sketch of Quarantines on Staten Island.

Significant Resolutions of the Richmond County Supervisors.

Yesterday morning's Times contained an account of the visit of the Board of Health, the Quarantine Commission, and the Commissioners of Emigration to the shores of the Lower Bay, in quest of a few acres of dry land whereon to disembark the thousand uninfected immigrants who now crowd the decks of the six cholera ships in Quarantine. In that account it was intimated that the Commissioners might take Coney Island. This intimation, it appears, was made by the Board of Health, with the design of throwing certain Richmond County Judges off the scent and thus enabling the Health Officers to make the seizure of Seguine's Point before any magistrate could serve an injunction, it being the desire of the Board to avoid, if possible, any collision with the judiciary. The decision was made in favor of the taking of Seguine's Point before nightfall on Monday; but so strictly was the secret kept that it was generally supposed, down to last evening, that the Board had resolved to acquire Coney Island. Even the Brooklyn newspapers believed Coney Island to have been chosen, as is evidenced by their leading editorial articles yesterday afternoon.

It having been agreed that the Commissioners should take Seguine's Point, the details of the seizure were intrusted to Jackson Steamengine Schultz, and early yesterday morning he dashed into the work of the day. He first dispatched thirty messengers to have the Government Barracks up the East River in readiness for immediate removal to any point down the bay which he might indicate. Then purveyors were sent out to purchase provisions for a large force of men, and next telegrams were flashed over the wires of the Police Telegraph bidding the Captains of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth Police Precincts detail five men from each of their respective commands to report to Capt. Warlow, at the New-street Police-station, at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely. Other details having been arranged, President Schultz attended a brief public session of the Board of Health in the afternoon, and subsequently a secret session was held, whereat he disclosed the results of his recent

INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. Schultz, after having dallied with the authorities of Long Island, Staten Island and New-Jersey, until his patience had been exhausted, made a flying trip to Washington a fortnight ago, and spent a Sabbath with the Cabinet. He laid the case of New-York versus the Islands and the Jersey before the heads of the General Government; but his appeals were for a time treated with something smacking of derision. Said Secretary Stanton: "You New-Yorkers deserve no sympathy; you purchase lands on Staten Island and erect quarantine buildings thereon; but you make no preparations for defence, and would seem to invite a lawless mob to destroy them whenever it may be that mob's sovereign pleasure to apply the torch of incendiarism. Get home, Schultz, and seize your own lands, and having seized, hold them." The interview between these headstrong workers was protracted and discursive; but it terminated with the promise that whenever the President of the Health Board should enter upon the State's lands on Staten Island the Cabinet would instruct the Collector of the Port to detail a force of steam cutters to patrol the waters near the Quarantine grounds and render any aid that might be needed. This promise was fulfilled yesterday afternoon, and at the hour when the Police moved, seven strongly-armed revenue cutters steamed up and made ready to take their respective stations off the southern shores of Staten Island.

AT THE NEW-STREET POLICE STATION.

Capt. Holbrook and Sergts. Babcock, Ferry, Mangin and Polly, with eighty-five patrolmen, reported to Capt. Warlow, and were shown into the large sitting-room, there, away from the gaze of the few wayfarers who walk this secluded street after down-town business hours, to await the arrival of President Acton. This gentleman, accompanied by one of the superior officers of the Police force, arrived a half-hour afterward, and everything having been made ready, the roster was delivered to Capt. Holbrook, and the line of march was taken up for the Harbor Police Boat, lying at Whitehall.

ALL ABOARD, AND OFF.

President Schultz and Sanitary-Superintendent Dalton had preceded the Police body, and been welcomed on board the boat by Capt. Hartt and Sergt. Schoonmaker; vast loads of provision had been stored on the forecastle deck, near the boat's artillery, and a hose-pipe had filled the boat's tanks with an ample supply of sparkling Croton; so that when Capt. Holbrook's two well-armed companies had filed in over the gang-planks, and the representative of the Times had bidden his brethren on the pier adieu, it remained only to cast the steamer's moorings. The boat steamed out into the stream at sharp 8 o'clock, under the plaudits of quite a multitude which had gathered on the pier.

The trip down the bay was without incident of special importance, and but for the happy sallies of Mr. Schultz and Dr. Dalton—Mr. Acton had been left behind to take care of the Police force in the City, and his jocularity was wanting—the three long hours from Whitehall to the dilapidated pier at Seguine's Point might have been tedious indeed.

The voyagers reached their destination at about 11 o'clock, long after the Staten Islanders had sought their pillows. The landing was speedily made, the men spread their cots within the spacious buildings at the Point, night-pickets were put out, the seven cutters cast anchor at the points which had been assigned them, and steam engine Schultz & Co. went to their couches to dream of the astonishment with which the Islanders will look upon them this morning.

CAPTAIN HOLBROOK.

Under strict police rule, the command of this expedition would have devolved upon Capt. Walling, of the Twentieth Police Precinct, the senior Captain of the force; but this officer did not report for duty, and the roster was therefore given to Capt. Holbrook, the officer who was recently appointed to the command of the Fifty-first Precinct, or Richmond County. The Police Board, a month ago, created the Fifty-first Precinct, and resolved to send Capt. Holbrook and 25 men thither; the villagers of Edgewater tendered the Captain a well-appointed Station-house on their main street, and but for the hostility of the Supervisors of Richmond County, a strong protecting police force might have been quartered on the island long ere now. Capt. Holbrook's introduction to his precinct cannot be said to be felicitous; but by way of recommendation the Times will say of him that at the outbreak of the rebellion he resigned a captaincy in Brooklyn and went out as Captain in one of the Metropolitan Police Regiments, and after serving creditably until the surrender of R. E. Lee & Co., he returned to New-York with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Barracks capable of containing 10,000 patients are to be borne to Seguine's Point at the earliest possible hour. But as there is ample house-room now on the grounds which have been seized, Dr. Swinburne will order the commencement of the transfer of the well and convalescing prisoners from the cholera ship early in the morning. But should there be a rough sea the work of removal will necessarily be tardy, and the transfer may not be completed to-day. The Quarantine boats and the revenue-cutters are to aid in the removal and in transporting supplies to the new Quarantine grounds; so there need be no want of help, and with ordinary luck the Quarantine may be in actual operation at the Point before sunset.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In 1857 the necessity then as now was urgent to obtain a site for a proper Quarantine Hospital, sufficiently remote from this and the neighboring cities to prevent all chance of the communication of infectious diseases. A tour of the Bay was made by the Quarantine Commissioners, and after a fair investigation and discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the several sites which suggested themselves as available for the purpose, the Southern extremity of Staten Island, known as Seguine's Point, was fixed upon, and some fifty acres there purchased from the estate of S. B. Lush, Esq., of Brooklyn. The deeds of this property were properly transferred to the State. This purchase, calling for an outlay of $28,000, included a large residence standing upon the property, at the time rented and occupied by Joel Wolf, Esq.

Anticipating action of this kind on the part of the Quarantine Commissioners, the inhabitants of Richmond and other portions of Staten Island had given expression in various ways to their abhorrence of the advent of an institution which they alleged threatened the lives of families residing in the neighborhood, and tended to decrease materially the value of property. On the 29th of April, 1857, a quarantine meeting was called at Richmond, and a Vigilance Committee appointed. This Committee held a meeting on the evening of Wednesday, May 6, and on that same night the building on Seguine's Point was

DESTROYED BY FIRE,

the servants of Mr. Wolf, barely escaping with their lives. The farm-house of Mr. Morrison, at some distance off, was also destroyed, resulting in the loss to this worthy farmer of a valuable property uninsured. A reward of $2,500 was offered by proclamation of Gov. King for the arrest and conviction of the guilty persons, and also $500 reward by the county, but all efforts proved unavailing to obtain information sufficiently clear to lead to the detection of the incendiaries, the people in the neighborhood being remarkably ignorant, so they said, of the whole affair till it was over. The excitement following this act of vandalism was considerable, the law-abiding people of Jersey sympathizing with the house-burners of Staten Island. Among the combinations of the time was one at Keyport of fifty men, pledged to burn any building that the State of New-York should erect at Prince's Bay for hospital purposes. Threats were freely made that if the Commissioners erected a hospital anywhere upon the Island, five hundred Police would not be sufficient force to protect it from destruction. The columns of the daily journals were fed for a time with letters from indignant "oystermen" and "citizens" of Westfield and Richmond, breathing threats of vengeance against all who attempted to make the yellow fever their permanent neighbor.

In the face of all this opposition and inability to discover the incendiaries, the Quarantine Commissioners were not to be deterred from carrying out their purposes. Early in the following month (June) the work of constructing the hospital buildings was commenced, under the protection of twenty-five policemen sent from the City, but the determined opposition of the people in the neighborhood retarded the work very much, and increased the expense of the structure more than fifty per cent. Constant rumors prevailed of intended attacks, and on the night of the 28th of June the Sheriff of the county was summoned with a military force to protect the property. No attack was made, however, until the 12th of July, when at midnight an armed force of about fifty persons made a demonstration, expecting to drive off the Police, but met with such resistance that after firing a few shots they retreated. From this time till the night of Sunday, the 25th of April, 1858, no further demonstration was made. The buildings had been completed in the Fall preceding, at an expense of $55,000, and, after some discussion between the Quarantine Commissioners and the Commissioners of Emigration, had been taken possession of by the latter, and placed in charge of Mr. Gregory. That gentleman had left the buildings on Saturday morning, to visit New-York to purchase provisions, where he remained over Sunday. Taking advantage of his absence,

THE BUILDINGS WERE AGAIN FIRED

about midnight on Sunday, and within an hour the entire pile was reduced to ashes. The efforts made by the authorities in this instance, as in the preceding, to discover the perpetrators, were fruitless, and, in the absence of the immediate necessity for a hospital, any further effort to raise one was abandoned. There was much discontent in this City at the alleged supineness of the authorities in permitting the incendiaries to go unpunished, as it was thought by many that the investigation was not sufficiently thorough, and that, if it had been, it could not have failed in throwing some light upon the matter, and in ultimately bringing the guilty parties to justice.

This abandonment of their position by the authorities, and the evident weakness shown by them in the prosecution of their injuries, bore terrible fruit in the conflagration which occurred in the September following, resulting in the destruction of the entire range of buildings on the Quarantine grounds.

The success of the incendiaries at Seguine's Point had given unlimited courage to those opposed to Quarantine buildings upon any portion of the island, and threats had been freely made that every building of this character upon the island should disappear just so soon as there was a cause grave enough to call for action. Several fatal cases of yellow fever had occurred in the neighborhood of the landing in the months of July and August. It was charged then that inefficiency on the part of the authorities was still further leading to the spread of that disease among the resident population of the neighborhood and considerable excitement was the consequence. Notwithstanding that the authorities knew of these threats and that similar ones before made, prior to the Seguine's Point affair, had been followed by disastrous action, no steps whatever were taken for the protection of the buildings at quarantine.

THIRD INCENDIARY FIRE.

On the night above named, that of Wednesday the 1st of September, when the people of New-York were in a state of premature jollification over the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, a mob well organized and undisguised, attacked the Quarantine buildings. The wall of the hospital cemetery was first broken down, admitting a large number of people who rushed to the large row of buildings known as the small-pox shanties which they first set on fire. With difficulty, a number of patients in various degrees of disease were rescued from the flames. The fire spread with great rapidity and ended only when it had consumed all the buildings used for hospital purposes except one—the lower or Woman's Hospital, facing the Lower Bay. This also was set on fire, but by great exertion extinguished before control was lost. The buildings destroyed by this fire were the Small-pox Hospital, a brick building 30 by 80 feet and two stories, and having two piazzas; five shanties, 200 feet long and one story high, set up on brick pillars about two feet from the ground, and filled in with brick; three shanties 120 by 25 feet, same material, and used for the purposes, being at the time, as were the others, properly furnished with iron bedsteads, bedding, &c. Connected with these were numerous out-buildings, and near them about 150 tons of coal, which was also destroyed, together with the "St. Nicholas," a large building used for the accommodation of passengers in quarantine, 60 feet by 130, three stories high, with heavy brick walls and heavy porticoes at each end, with two large brick outhouses attached and the fence surrounding the property; the dead-house and dissecting-room—a barn about 30 by 50, in which two horses were consumed—a carriage-house and a coal-house containing 600 tons of coal—a baggage-house for emigrants, containing a quantity of unclaimed baggage, beside some belonging to the sick in hospital. Dr. Thompson's house was the last fired, and this was also completely consumed, with its contents. There now remained but the Woman's Hospital and the Revenue Office, these having been extinguished before the fire had got the mastery.

The excitement attending and following these proceedings was, of course, intense—the entire island being at the mercy of a mob of its own creation. On Thursday morning a number of marines arrived at the Quarantine Dock to protect the Government property. This arrival somewhat abated the ardor of the mob which paraded the streets in the neighborhood of Quarantine. At 10 o'clock P. M., of Thursday, crowds moved in the direction of the block of cottages occupied by the boatmen employed by the Health Officers, carrying lighted torches and bundles of hay. The cottages were fired, then the house of the Deputy Health Officer, and next that of Dr. Bissell. The hospital, before extinguished, was again fired, this time with complete success, so that by midnight of Thursday the only buildings left intact were the offices occupied by the Government inspectors, these being protected by the marines before mentioned.

So terminated the action of mob law in the abolition of an alleged grievance. How many poor wretches were hurried to an early grave from the maltreatment to which they were subjected, in being dragged from the hospitals and exposed to the not over tender treatment of the excited crowd, has never been placed on record; but the sum of $280,000 has been set down as that lost in the destruction of the buildings.

It might have been supposed that the authorities would be roused from their apathy by this terrible appeal, but strange to say, they still looked on as if unconcerned spectators, playing a decidedly neutral part as between the outraged people of the State and the mob in outlawry on Staten Island. Neither were the militia ordered out, nor rewards offered for the apprehension of the ringleaders, although many of them were known for several days, when a number were arrested, examined, bailed out and afterward allowed to slip out of the meshes of the law, made conveniently wide for their escape. Five days after the conflagration Gov. King came out with a proclamation declaring the County of Richmond to be in a state of insurrection. This was followed by an encampment of militia upon the Island, and in the presence of armed power the excitement gradually subsided.

A PROTEST FROM STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Supervisors of Richmond County have adopted the following protest against placing Quarantine buildings on any part of Staten Island. The wording of the resolutions is peculiar but strong:

Office Board of Supervisors, Richmond County, Richmond, N. Y., June 4, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said county, the following resolutions were this day adopted:

Whereas, It has been reported that the Commissioners of Quarantine would be under the necessity of erecting fence and buildings on the new Quarantine at Seguine's Point for the care and treatment of cholera patients arriving from foreign ports; therefore

Resolved, By this Board, such action is illegal, and in violation of the act under which Quarantine Commissioner was appointed.

Resolved, That such location for cholera would be equivalent to the introduction of the City of New-York, if cholera be contagious, train of cars run through the ground of the [illegible] quarantine property thus used, twelve times daily [illegible] to New-York, stopping within fifty yards of the Quarantine grounds, thus enabling Dr. Parker's recently washed cholera patients to be in New-York in sixty-five minutes, to impregnate Broadway pedestrians at the rate of ten a minute.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board the villages of Clifton, Vanderbilt's Landing, Stapleton and Quarantine would be subject to the same dangers from pestilence which have carried, under former quarantine regulations, many of their loved ones to the grave; and that as Staten Islanders we would be remiss in our duty to our fellow-citizens, as well as to the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, in allowing cholera and other hospitals on Staten Island.

Resolved, That the Commissioners, in their avowals of the past two weeks of the inhumanity of Long and Staten Islanders in endeavoring to shift their own inhumanity on the shoulders of the innocent; and that their conduct is censurable on account of their culpable neglect in not erecting suitable buildings on the West Bank, where over fifty acres of land can be seen at a very low tide, and which location the stalking pestilence of Europe last year urged them to occupy and build up for the coming victims of this Spring, and which warning they have unheeded, to the terror of over one and a half millions of people in and about New-York directly interested.

Resolved, That the citizens of Staten Island are hereby cautioned to be on their guard, lest in an unknown moment they should find that in spite of law and the safety of their families, there should be erected in their midst lazarettos more terrible than any former ones, and that to that end they should be organized, to resist the contemplated illegal acts of any persons.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint three members of the Board a committee of three to employ counsel, and take such other action as shall be necessary to secure Staten Island against the calamities attendant on the erection of hospitals on her soil.

The Chairman appointed Supervisors Wood, Cary and McLean on the above Committee.

On motion of Mr. McLean, the Chairman was added to the said Committee.

J. W. STEPHENS, Clerk.

THE TURF.

The Paterson Race Meeting—The Derby Day—A Magnificent Race—Mr. Alexander's Horse Merrill Wins the Third Jersey Derby.

The Paterson Spring Race Meeting commenced yesterday under auspices of the most flattering character, with the single exception of the weather. The horses engaged in the various stakes were of the highest lineage of blood and performances on the turf; the prizes run for were rich and liberal, and the attendance far larger and more select than was ever before seen on the opening day of the meeting, on which the memorable "Jersey Derby" was to be run. But the fates were somewhat unpropitious as regards the weather, for the clouds hung in dull, heavy, lowering masses all the morning, portending rain, and by the threatening appearance they presented, they deterred numbers from making a holiday excursion to the course, to witness the contest for the third Derby, the great three-year-old event of the American turf. Fortunately, however, for the visitors, the rain held off all the afternoon, and nothing occurred to mar the thorough and perfect enjoyment of the delightful and exciting equestrian contests between the noble animals that participated in them. The rapid progress in popular favor which the recreations of the turf has made of late years is a matter of surprise, as well as of congratulation, to those who take an interest in racing, and as long as the great turf meetings are conducted with the same liberality, judgment and attentive consideration of the comfort and convenience of the visitors, which characterize the Paterson racing carnival, they will most assuredly prove brilliantly successful and establish a firm hold on popular favor. Over eighty years have elapsed since the first Epsom Derby was instituted and run for in England, and *Diomed*, the winner of that memorable race, subsequently imported into this country, has the posthumous honor of enrolling among his lineal descendants the victors of the three Derby races run for on this continent. In 1864, *Norfolk*, by many regarded as the best race horse that ever trod the American turf since the days of *Boston*, and, as some think, his still greater son, *Lexington*, won this race with consummate ease, beating a field of eleven other starters—a number exceeding by two that of the Epsom Derby contestants in the first year of its establishment. In 1865, *Richmond*, a son of *Two Bits*, and grandson of *Revenue*, won this important three-year old race, in a style equally as easy as *Norfolk* had done, but it was suspected that the horses opposed to him were not of the highest quality. The racing yesterday, however, has convinced the most prejudiced turfman that *Richmond* is a horse of a far higher quality and class than he has been given credit for. This year the Derby run yesterday has been carried off by a horse who won his two-year old engagements in a style which stamped him a thorough race-horse, and presaged the culminating victory which has crowned his three-year old form. Henceforth *Merrill*, like *Norfolk*, a son of *Lexington*, and, like him, sprung from a union with a Glencoe mare, "the golden cross" of breeding, will take his place in the niche of Derby winners along with his great expatriated half brother (*Norfolk*) and *Richmond*, and a long line of victors still to come in the future.

On arriving at the Course yesterday by the 11 o'clock A. M. special train, we found a large attendance already there; increased by a later special, until fully 4,000 spectators were assembled on the track and on the stands. There was a magnificent turnout of four-in-hand drags, a style of traveling to the races which is becoming very fashionable. The Executive had taken every precaution in the protection of the visitors from the attentions of the *chevaliers d'industrie* for an addition to the Paterson officers under Mr. R. King, Messrs. Brunett, Goldin and Wilson, of the New-York Detective force were on hand, but their services were not called into requisition, although it was rumored that one well-known staunch turf patron had been relieved of a large amount. The track, owing to the previous heavy rains, was very heavy and holding which will account for the slow time made.

The first race on the programme was one of mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $250, and for which *Arcola*, *Knighthood*, *Ear-ring* and *Richmond* (last year's Derby winner) were entered. *Arcola*, a magnificent-looking bay, with three white feet, by *Lexington* out of *Topaz*, was made the favorite, owing to his successful public performances last year, when he only once suffered defeat, and that was at the hands, or rather heels, of *Throgmeck, Jr.* He looked so well as his able jockey, Charles Littlefield, mounted him, that he was at once set down as the absolute winner, and the rush to get on him in the pools sold by the popular turf auctioneer, Dr. R. Underwood, was so great that he brought $400 to *Richmond's* $110, *Ear-ring's* $100, and *Knighthood's* $70. The veteran Abe, by long odds the best colored jockey in America, was on *Richmond*, as he had been when he won last year's Derby; Gilpatrick on *Ear-ring*, and McManus on *Knighthood*. Many shrewd judges, remembering the speed shown by *Richmond* when in form the year before, stuck resolutely to him, as did his astute owners, Messrs. Bowie & Hall, and, as the result proved, were well rewarded for their confidence and faith.

First Heat.—*Richmond* was first off, with the favorite next and *Earring* last, but before they got fairly around the turn *Arcola* had spurred the lead, and at the quarter pole was a length ahead of *Richmond*, who was as far before *Knighthood*. Those positions were maintained on the backstretch, past the half mile pole, and to the homestretch turn. When fairly into the straight, *Abe* on *Richmond*, closed and challenged *Arcola*, and racing with him to the distance, appeared to have a shade to best of it. *Arcola*, with Littlefield sitting perfectly quiet in his saddle, now *Abe* was already at work, and by fine riding *Arcola* shot past the string a neck in advance of *Richmond*, with *Knighthood* four lengths behind the second, and *Earring* distanced. Time, 1.51¼.

Second Heat.—Betting $100 to $10 on *Arcola* with few takers. *Richmond* and *Knighthood* got off together a little in advance of the favorite, who, however, was on even terms around the upper turn with the gray, and half a length before him at the quarter. A fine race with this pair was witnessed on the back stretch, *Richmond* shooting past and leading *Arcola* two lengths at the half-mile pole. *Arcola* seemed to quit from this moment, for he never could regain his lead, and *Richmond* won the heat easily in 1:52¼—*Knighthood* a bad third.

Third Heat.—In the pools *Richmond* sold for $530, *Arcola* $150 and *Knighthood* $50. *Richmond* showing temper in trying to get off, the betting became even in some quarters. *Knighthood* took the lead with *Richmond* second, but before the quarter pole was reached, the gray was leading, and at the half mile pole was three lengths before *Knighthood*, who was half as far before *Arcola*. The race was now virtually over, for *Richmond*, after a fine race home with *Knighthood*, won the heat and race by two lengths, with *Arcola* three lengths behind *Knighthood*. Time, 1:55.

THE DERBY.

For this great three-year-old race, a premium of $1,000, $50 entrance, play or pay, mile and a half dash, there were forty-five entries, of which nine came to the point. These were Mr. Alexander's pair, *Merrill* and *Watson*, Mr. Hunter's *Ulrica*, Mr. Bush's *Satinstone*, Mr. Read's *Enchantress*, Mr. Sandford's *King Lear*, Dr. Weldon's *Lapwing*, Bowie and Hull's *Hard Tack*, and Mr. Watson's *Remorse*. This number was less than was anticipated, as it was thought that Col. Bush and Dr. Weldon would start more than one of their entries, but the heavy state of the track prevented their doing so. For some time past Mr. Alexander's stable had been the favorite against the field, as he had no less than fifteen of the forty-five entries in the race.

In the pools sold just before the race, Mr. Alexander's stable sold for $630; *Enchantress*, $80; *King Lear*, $45; *Remorse* and *Hardback*, $30 each; *Ulrica*, $25, and *Sebastian* and *Lapwing* $20 each. The clever colored rider Abe had the mount on *Merrill*, and this circumstance showed that he was the horse intended to win Mr. Alexander's stable. The outside betting was $100 to $40 on the dangerous Kentucky stable carrying off the prize.

THE RACE.

The start was from the half mile pole. *Enchantress* jumped off with the lead, and made the running with *Ulrica* next, *Remorse* third, *Lapwing* fourth, *Merrill* and *Satinstone* (who got badly off) fifth and sixth, and *King Lear*, *Hardtack* and *Watson* in a cluster. Passing the stand, *Enchantress* had still the lead, *Ulrica* and *Merrill* following in order, and *Remorse* and *Watson* the two next, *Lapwing* the last of all. As they swept along the through the heavy track, changes of position began to occur; *Enchantress* still kept her lead a clear length in front, making the pace as good as the heavy track would permit, *Merrill* who had passed *Ulrica* laying second, *Ulrica* third, *Watson* fourth, *Satinstone* fifth and *Remorse* sixth, the other struggling behind. On the backstretch, *Merrill* challenged and passed *Enchantress*, the others following without any material change of position past the half-mile pole and along the quarter-stretch. On the homestretch a splendid race ensued, *Merrill* leading slightly, with *Enchantress* contesting gamely every inch of the ground, and the race seemingly lying between the two. Half-way up, *Remorse*, who had been lying in the ruck, came with a rush through his horses, cut down *Ulrica* and *Enchantress*, and made a determined effort to reach *Merrill*, but *Abe* stalled off his challenge, and won one of the most exciting races ever witnessed by a length; *Remorse*, second; *Enchantress*, third; *Ulrica*, fourth; *Watson*, fifth; *King Lear*, sixth; *Lapwing*, seventh; *Satinstone*, eighth, and *Hardback*, last. Time, 2:55.

The third race was one of two mile heats for a purse of $600, open to all ages. There were four entries—*Kentucky*, *Julius*, *Baltimore* and *Norwich*. *Kentucky* was the favorite, selling in pools for $700, *Baltimore*, $300, *Julius* $260 and *Norwich* $150. *Kentucky* won the first heat by a length, in 3:56¼, after a fine race with *Julius*; *Baltimore* third and *Norwich* last. *Kentucky* won the second heat in 3:56, by a length and a half, *Julius* second and *Norwich* pulled up distanced. *Baltimore* did not start on account of lameness.

To-day that most attractive of racing events, a steeple chase, will come off, for which there are four entries, all of which will start. These are those old opponents, *Zigzag* and *Nannie Craddock*, *Roscoe* and *General Williams*. If the day is fine the attendance will be unprecedentedly large.

SUMMARY.

First Race.—Premium of $250, for all ages, mile heats.

Bowie & Hall enters G. C. Richmond, 4 years old, by Two-Bits, dam Faith.......2 1 1
J. W. Weldon enters b. c. Knighthood, 4 years old, by imp. Knight St. George, dam Glycera.......3 3 2
John Hunter enters b. h. Arcola, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Topaz.......1 2 3
M. H. Sandford enters ch. f. Ear-Ring, 4 years old, by Ringgold, dam Emma Wright......Dis.
Time—1:51¼; 1:52¼; 1:55.

Second Race.—The Derby, a Sweepstake Premium of $1,000, for three-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; one and a half mile dash. Closed with forty-five entries.

R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Merrill, by Lexington, dam Miriam.......1
J. S. Watson's b. c. Remorse, by Eclipse, dam Rescue.......2
T. B. Read's ch. f. Enchantress, by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman.......3
J. Hunter's b. f. Ulrica, by Lexington, dam Emelia. 4
R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Watson, by Lexington, dam Ann Watson.......5
M. H. Sanford's ch. c. King Lear, by Lexington, dam Tokay.......6
J. W. Weldon's gr. f. Lapwing, by Lightning, dam Olio.......7
P. C. Bush's b. f. Satinstone, by Lapidist, dam Rhoda.......8
Bowre & Hall's ch. c. Hard Tack, by Lightning, dam Maroon.......9
Time—2:55.

Third Race.—Premium of $600, for all ages, two-mile heats.

J. Hunter enters b. h. Kentucky, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Magnolia.......1 1
J. S. Watson enters b. c. Julius, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Julia.......2 2
R. A. Alexander enters b. c. Norwich, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Novice.......4 dis.
Bowie and Hall enter b. h. Kentucky, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Maroon.......3 dr.
Time—3.56¼, 3.56.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Colored Children in White Schools—Election of an Assistant Superintendent—Flogging Children for Misbehaving at Exhibitions.

The Board met last evening, and had an interesting session. The President, Mr. C. P. Smith, occupied the chair. A communication from Mr. Edward T. West, a colored man, residing at No. 268 South Second-street, E. D., was presented. The petitioner says that he is a loyal, tax-paying citizen, having certain rights in common with other citizens, and, feeling a natural desire to educate his children in the best manner, sent them to School No. 19, in the district where he resides. They were denied admittance because of color, although their appearance is in every way respectable. He applied in vain to Trustee, Principal and Teacher, although legally informed that there is no law excluding colored children from the schools. He now appealed to the Board. The rejection of his petition would place him under the painful necessity of sending his children to school in New-York, or to a school set apart for the education of his race, but wanting many of the advantages that the white schools possess.

A prolonged debate ensued, during which it was shown that the petitioner's children are nearly white, and that, therefore, he desired them to be educated in white schools, that they may acquire a better education. Eventually, Mr. Seabury offered the following resolution, which was adopted by 23 yeas to 14 nays:

"Inasmuch as the Board has heretofore made a distinction between the white and colored children in the public schools, and have made provision for having them separate and apart from each other, that they respectfully decline to make any other arrangement at the present time."

An election for Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools was entered into with the following result:

Whole number of votes	37	P. J. Roujet	1
James Cruikshanks	30	Scattering	3
John J. Anderson	3		

Mr. Cruikshanks was declared elected. He is editor of the *New-York Teacher*, and resides in Albany, N. Y. The salary was fixed at $2,500 a year.

The Committee appointed to investigate reports of punishments of pupils of primary department, Public School No. 15, for insubordination at the Academy of Music, reported that the reports had been grossly exaggerated—that instead of 150, as reported, there were 12 to 15, and the Committee were unwilling to attach any special blame in the case; they exonerate the Principal, and say in addition, that if exhibitions are permitted by the failure of the Board to prohibit them, it is difficult to see how they can be made successful without the same discipline that is enforced in the schools. Many express the opinion that exhibitions with all their attending incidents and excitements, are highly improper and should not be tolerated. Attention is called by the committee to exhibitions and concerts as being injurious to the schools. For months they have interfered with the proper work of the pupils, producing an excitement most unfavorable to study, creating jealousy and envy among the children, and involving the parents in much expense.

At length a motion to refer so much of the report as pertained to the charges to the Committee of No. 15 was adopted. The residue of the report was laid on the table.

Meeting of the Colored Men.

A meeting of colored people, Rev. John Peterson presiding, was held last evening, at their church in Sullivan-street, for the purpose of discussing the best means to be employed to secure to the colored people the right of suffrage. A great number of resolutions were offered, which elicited much discussion, Messrs. Ray, Pepper, Downing and others participating. The following preamble and resolutions were finally adopted:

Whereas, The Government of the United States, unlike the Governments of the Old World, and in a higher sense than any in the New, acknowledges the people to be the sovereigns of the land, and the sources of the power of the Government, which declaration is set forth in the following clause of the declaration of rights known as the Declaration of Independence, viz.: "All Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." And

Whereas, This declaration makes no distinction as to persons among the governed, but requires the consent of all for a Government to be a legitimate Government, and just thus recognizing the inherent equality of rights among men; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States, which is the law of the land, and by which our republican form of Government is established, grows out of and is based on this declaration of the inherent equality of the rights of men. And

Whereas, The consent of the governed, to be secured must be expressed by himself personally in some form, and as that form in a republic is expressed by the ballot, therefore,

Resolved, That any State claiming to be republican in form, and which subjects all its citizens to its control, but is partial in the right to the exercise of the ballot among them, is not republican in form of government, and in its partiality as to the exercise of the ballot directly violates the National Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the General Government.

Resolved, That every American citizen, without regard to race or color, has the right to vote by virtue of his citizenship, the right being involved in said citizenship by the underlying principles of the Government and the United States Constitution.

Resolved, That the people of every State subject to the Government of such State from whom the State withholds the ballot have their redress for being thus disfranchised in the Judiciary of the country, and ought to make their appeal thereto on the ground that the policy of the States in thus disfranchising them is in violation of the Bill of Rights and Constitution of the United States, and therefore the Supreme Court has jurisdiction in the matter.

Resolved, That in order to carry out the object of this meeting, we appoint a Council of Fifteen, with full powers to raise money, appoint agents, enlist the Press, and bring a case or cases before the said court at the earliest possible date; and that as the judiciary of the country is bound to protect impartial equal suffrage against partial or class suffrage, any Congressional, Presidential or State action or legislation to the contrary notwithstanding; that our Council be instructed to institute at once legal proceedings in the Courts, State and National, for the immediate recognition and enforcement of this right, and that the question be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication and decision.

Resolved, That the Council to be appointed by this meeting be instructed to act alone nationally or with any other Committee or Committees which may be appointed to act upon these national questions.

Resolved, That a public meeting be held at such time and place as our Council may designate to bring the object of the Association before the community, and that distinguished lawyers and other able gentlemen be solicited to be present on that occasion and address the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Council, in accordance with the resolutions: Rev. C. B. Ray, C. L. Reason, J. J. Jewell, Calvin Pepper, Sinclair Tousey, Robert Hamilton, Geo. T. Downing, J. Conover, Peter Vogleson, E. V. Clark, Peter S. Potter, David Plumb, Warren M. Stuart, Edgar Letchum, W. H. Day.

A series of resolutions sympathizing with the Fenian movement was introduced, creating a storm of indignation. The resolutions were not considered by the meeting.

Emigration.

By the returns made to the Commissioners of Emigration by Mr. Casserly, General Agent, it appears that the number of alien emigrants who arrived at this port, mostly from Europe, during last month, was 40,049. In no corresponding month in several years has the number of these arrivals been so large. The following are the returns of aliens only who have been landed here since the 1st of January, 1866:

Number of aliens arrived in January	10,132
Number of aliens arrived in February	6,236
Number of aliens arrived in March	14,831
Number of aliens arrived in April	17,462
Number of aliens arrived in May	40,049
Total since January 1	88,710

The whole number of persons classed as "emigrants" who came here during four months of the year, excluding May, was 52,151. In five months it was about 92,300.

The following is a statement of the emigration, nearly all aliens, of the first five months of 1865:

January	5,319	April	10,818
February	2,466	May	24,451
March	6,171		

Total from 1st January	48,225
Arrivals from 1st January to 31st May, 1866	92,300
Increase in five months of 1866	44,125

The total emigration of 1865 was 196,347. In 1854, the year when the heaviest emigration to this country took place, the arrivals numbered 319,223.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Unauthorized Arrest.—Yesterday some excitement was created in Canal-street, near Broadway, by an Eighth Precinct Policeman arresting a lady who had just come out of a milliner's store. The lady wore a long coat or robe and a pair of cloth pants, and the guardian of the public peace, imagining that there was something wrong about this, and that a lady ought not to be allowed to dress as she pleases, undertook to arrest her, and escorted her, followed by a large crowd, to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. There she was arraigned before one of the Sergeants, who demanded her name and address, and threatened to lock her up instantly if the information was not given. The lady then informed him that she was Dr. Mary E. Walker; that she was well known in this City; that she had rendered services during the war to the Government, and that these services had been recognized by a medal of honor, which she exhibited. The sapient Sergeant was scarcely satisfied by all this, but finally concluded to let the lady go. Dr. Walker naturally feels indignant at the treatment she has received, and expresses her intention of inviting Policeman No. 1,813 to explain his conduct to the Police Commissioners at early day.

Arrivals in the City.—Major-Gen. George Schofield, Major-Gen. Thomas Egan, and Gen. Israel Hunt and Staff, United States Army; Hon. Stillman Witt, Cleveland; Judge L. H. Conklin, Mexico; Hon. C. P. Huntington, California; Hon. J. E. Fernold, Portland, Hon. S. F. Van Choate, Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. T. P. Page, Covington; A. Wing, Albany, and Hon. B. P. Poor, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Gen. J. H. Martindale, Albany; Hon. H. A. Risley, Washington; Hon. W. N. Strong, Albany, and E. D. Morgan, Aurora, are at the Astor House. Hon. A. A. Bradford, Colorado Territoy are at the St. Dennis Hotel.

Communication Between the Upper and Lower Portions of the City.—The Commission appointed by the Legislature to select and report the best route for a railroad between the upper and lower portions of the City, held their first meeting a few days ago. They decided to request engineers and others to send in plans and specifications, with estimate of cost of the proposed route, the communications to be addressed to the Commission, at the office of the Street Commissioner.

Accidentally Drowned.—Coroner Naumann, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of John Hawkins, a laborer, who, while working at pier No. 47 East River, accidentally fell into the river and was drowned. The body was speedily recovered, and an inquest held, resulting in a verdict of "accidentally drowned." The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 28 years.

Ascent of the Aereon.—Dr. Andrews' flying-ship made a second ascent yesterday, about 5 P. M., starting with a brisk breeze from the north. The ship first went in a northerly direction, then southerly, then northerly again, her streamers showing that she was sailing against the wind. When last seen the Aereon was over Blackwell's Island, and appeared to be under perfect control.

Man Drowned.—Yesterday afternoon Morgan McDonald, aged 32 years, a native of Ireland, fell from the pier at the foot of Franklin-street, North River, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The body was subsequently recovered and taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, where Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest.

Masonic Grand Lodge.—The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York held its annual session at Irving Hall yesterday, M. W. Grand Master Holmes presiding. After the delivery of a long and eloquent address by the Grand Master, and the reading of the Treasurer's and Secretaries' reports, an adjournment was had until to-day.

Accident.—A young woman named Elizabeth Northern fell last night from an upper window of her residence in Jersey-street to the sidewalk, and sustained serious injuries to her spine. She was picked up by the Police of the Fourteenth Precinct and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—Minnie Dubois, aged 2 years and 3 months, daughter of Isaac Dubois, of Second-avenue, near Seventy-ninth-street, was instantly killed last evening by being run over by dummy engine No. 4, of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, while at play near Eightieth-street.

Lecture by Rev. J. B. Dunn.—A lecture will be delivered by Rev. J. B. Dunn, this evening, at the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 76 Varick-street. The subject is "The Joys and Pleasures of Work and Labor."

Laughter.—Dr. Colton will give a brilliant and amusing entertainment with the laughing-gas this evening, at the Brooklyn Athenaeum. A number of ladies and gentlemen are to inhale the gas.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Alleged Malfeasance in Office.—Two or three years since the Legislature passed an act creating a new office for Kings County, known as the "Commissioner of Jurors," whose duty it was to take the names of citizens from the tax lists, and summon a sufficient number to serve in the various Courts during trial terms. The law, as it was first passed, was not considered entirely free from imperfections, and several important amendments were added during the last session of the Legislature. Mr. E. B. Spooner filled the position of Commissioner under the first law until his time of office expired, by limitation, last month. His successor is Col. Nelson Shaurman, who commanded the Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, of Brooklyn, during the war, having only returned from service in Georgia a few months ago. On Mr. Shaurman's taking charge of his new office, he found, upon examination of the books, that a large number of citizens who had been summoned by his predecessor to attend the April term of the Circuit Court, had not discharged their duties as good citizens should, thereby incurring the penalty which the law imposes, viz.: $25 fine for each day's non-attendance. Notices have been served upon all delinquents to appear before the new Commissioner and pay their fines. On receiving the notices a number of these gentlemen remembered that they had called at the office, and paid a consideration in current funds to a subordinate of the former Commissioner for their exemption. One merchant in Fulton-street, who has been served with a notice, states that when he called at the office in obedience to the requirements of the law, he represented to the deputy that he had business of an important nature to attend to, and that he would consider it a great favor to be excused from serving. The Deputy shrugged his shoulders, and replied that it was worth something to get excused, and by way of illustration stated that some men had paid as high as $25 for such favors. The merchant finally paid $9, and was allowed to depart, congratulating himself on getting off so cheap. What was his astonishment last Monday, on receiving a notice from the new Commissioner to appear on the 7th and pay a fine of $125? It is matter of public rumor in Brooklyn that hundreds of such cases exist, and that the parties who have been notified, being ignorant of the details of the law, will resist the payment of these fines, on the ground that they paid to the former officers what they considered to be a legal equivalent for their personal services. It is proper to state that Mr. Spooner is not accused of having taken any money, or of being personally cognizant of the conduct of his subordinates.

Adventures with a Corpse.—The barge *Mary Ann Comer*, Capt. Isaac Reeder, from Schuylkill County, Penn., arrived here a few days since, loaded with coal. The Captain had his wife and infant with him. The child died on Saturday last, and being ignorant of the health regulations, they placed the body in a coffin, and were about to take it home overland for burial. The father carried the coffin under his arm. They crossed the Hamilton-avenue Ferry unobserved, but were stopped at the Jersey City Ferry, and sent to the Central Police Office, in Mulberry-street, for a permit. The Health Officer bade them return to Brooklyn for a permit. They attempted to recross at Hamilton Ferry, but were detected and stopped. The father left the corpse in charge of the mother, and prevailed on Coroner Lynch to cross the ferry to New-York. The Coroner, although crippled by a recent accident, complied and went to New-York in a wagon with undertaker Smith, but was prevented from returning by the gate-keeper, named Hastings, who nearly upset the wagon and assaulted Smith. All were forced out into the street. By the advice of policemen, (the nature of the Coroner's business being explained,) they again boarded the boat and were for a second time forcibly ejected. The party with the body then came to the Fulton Ferry and were permitted to cross. The father, being an entire stranger, had carried the corpse under his arm all day. Yesterday an inquest was held, and it was found that the child died from natural causes. The remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Capture of a Burglar.—John Forbes was arrested on Monday night last, by Officer Smith, of the Forty-third Precinct, who, with Officers Sutton and Layton, saw him making his escape from a window in the house of Mrs. Louisa Gepper, No. 125 Court-street. They gave chase and took him into custody. He had stolen nothing. Several burglars' implements, with a pistol, were found in his possession. A chisel which he had dropped was picked up near the house he had entered. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Walsh, and, pleading guilty, was held for the action of the Grand Jury.

Child Killed by Falling Out of a Window.—A little girl, 6 years of age, named Fanny S. Hubbell, residing at No. 280 Gates-avenue, in leaning from a third story window, on Monday evening, lost her poise, and fell to the sidewalk. She was instantly killed.

Stopping a Prize Fight.—Information was received at the West Philadelphia Station-house, on Saturday afternoon, that a prize mill would be fought on Sunday. Lieut. Tolbert, with twenty-policemen, watched the outskirts of the ward until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then they ascertained that the fight was in progress at Gray's Works, on the Darby road, near the Media Railroad intersection. The detachment reached the grove just as the mill was commencing. It was hurriedly postponed. A boy on the lookout gave the alarm, and the bruisers fled to Delaware county. Here they pitched a ring on the farm of Nathan Baker, and the mill commenced. Ten rounds were fought with little result, when the indomitable squad of policemen appeared again. The alarm was quickly given, but this time the police captured four of the roughs. The fight, of course, was ended. The contestants, John Green and Wm. Kelsey, jumped into a cab and were driven away. Their quarrel originated in a jealousy between fire companies to which they belonged. In the carriage they buried all animosity, mutually promised to befriend the other, and went home happier and better-natured men. The captured quartette are Jos. Atwood, Michael Flynn, David McConaghey and Robert Cocker. They were taken before the first magistrate in West Philadelphia, and committed to await the action of the Delaware county authorities.—*Philadelphia North American, June 5.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The Resolutions of Dr. Gurley Finally Adopted.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, June 1, 1866.

"The die is cast." The resolutions presented by Rev. Dr. Gurley, appended to the Committee's report, were adopted by the Assembly this morning at 11 o'clock, which was the time agreed upon yesterday by the Assembly. As I wrote you, yesterday, the majority good-naturedly agreed to restrict their speakers to fifteen minutes each, and to give unlimited time to the defendants.

An evening session was held yesterday, to give Dr. Brooks an opportunity of speaking. The house was crowded, and, judging by the applause which his most defiant remarks elicited from the galleries, a large part of the audience was composed of his sympathizers. He retracted nothing—he asked for no "mercy," but rather that the Assembly should do justice to him and all the "Declaration and Testimony men," by adopting the views which they held in opposition to the Assembly. Rev. Dr. Yantis, another "signer," claimed the floor, on adjourning last night, for this morning's session, so that this morning, after the ordinary preliminary exercises, he spoke evidently "on time," with a desire to occupy as much of the time before the vote as possible. However, it was a foregone conclusion which way the Assembly was going, and the attempt made by Mr. Day, of New-York, to substitute other resolutions, which referred the case back to the disloyal Presbytery, there to be tried, utterly failed. At the conclusion of his remarks, a number of gentlemen claimed the floor, but the Moderator granted it to Rev. Dr. Gurley, to the manifest gratification of the Assembly. The Doctor had but four minutes in which to speak before the vote was to be taken, and never were weightier sentences compressed in that brief space than those which he uttered. He clearly showed that this was a case legitimately coming before the Assembly—it being an offence committed against the Assembly, and coming within its jurisdiction, as plainly as the case of Rev. Mr. Ferguson, who was expelled yesterday. The time came at last, and very soon, as the roll was called, it became apparent that the report, with Rev. Dr. Gurley's resolutions, would be adopted. Great interest was manifested during the calling of the roll, one fair lady in the gallery exclaimed, as she heard the Commissioner, who was her guest, vote "aye." "There, *he's* voted 'aye,' he shall not have a mouthful of dinner." After the vote was declared more than five to one, the audience for the most part retired, and the Assembly will probably be left to finish its business in peace, and comparative seclusion. I should here state that on the declaration of the vote by the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Chicago, moved that in view of the solemn and momentous decision of the House, the Assembly call on Rev. Dr. McGill to invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon its action. The scene was very impressive. In closing this, my last letter, I append the remarks made by Rev. Dr. Gurley, which he himself entitles

REASONS FOR ADOPTING THE SUBSTITUTE.

1. Because it condemns in strong, yet just and appropriate terms, the "Declaration and Testimony," pronouncing it "a slander against the church, schismatical in its character and aims," which it manifestly is.

2. Because it declares the adoption of the Declaration and Testimony by any of our Church Courts, to be an act of rebellion against the authority of the General Assembly, which it manifestly is.

3. Because it summons the signers of this declaration and the members of the Presbytery of Louisville who voted for its adoption, to appear and answer for their conduct before the General Assembly, the *body against whom they have offended*, and the only body which in the present circumstances of the church, can properly and without embarrassment consider and adjudicate the case.

4. Because it summons them to appear before the *next* Assembly, thus giving them ample time for reflection, for repentance, and for making up their reply.

5. Because in the meantime, it forbids their sitting in any church court higher than the session, an abridgment of privilege which we are bound to make in fidelity to our erring brethren and to the peace of the church.

6. Because it saves us from even the appearance of taking action in their case, which is too summary and severe. Though we might lawfully dissolve the Presbytery of Louisville at this time, no such great and perilous exigency has arisen as makes such an extraordinary proceeding necessary, nor is it expedient. It is better for the Assembly, better for the Church, and better for all the interests in any way connected in this case, that justice should be secured and administered *in the ordinary way and by the ordinary methods.*

7. I urge the adoption of this substitute, because it provides that in case any Presbytery shall disregard this action of the Assembly, and permit the signers of the Declaration and Testimony, or those who voted to approve it, to sit in body as members, that act of rebellion, according to an authoritative declaration of the Assembly, dissolves the Presbytery and causes its powers to pass, at once, into the hands of those who respect the highest court of the Church and are willing to submit to its authority.

8. Finally, in answer to the objection that the General Assembly has no right to pass beyond the lower courts and deal with individuals, I would say, our form of government expressly gives to the General Assembly the power "of suppressing schismatical contentions and disputations;" and this clearly implies the power of dealing directly with the persons or parties who are engaged in such contentions and disputations.

I may state in closing that perhaps this substitute could have come from no one with so much power and personal influence as from Rev. Dr. Gurley, whose course heretofore has been considered quite conservative.

K. R.

Planting Trees on the Plains.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much interested in your recent editorial remarks concerning a gigantic scheme for rendering habitable the vast and hitherto worthless plains of the West. Following your example the subject has been taken up by many of your cotemporaries, and is now one of the questions which must be met by those who guide public opinion, by pen and tongue, as well as by legislators who determine that opinion to the form of a legal decree.

It happened to me to spend a few of my younger years on the borders of that *terra incognita*, "The Plains," and all that you have said of their forbidding aspect is true, but I am well convinced that it is possible to reclaim them and make them busy with the hum of labor, and happy with the songs of rural innocence. To do this but one course is to be pursued. By some means or other trees must be made to grow all over that howling waste. That man cannot live by agricultural pursuits in a country destitute of trees, is a statement which only needs to be apprehended to be believed, and that it is possible to grow trees over a large portion of our treeless lands is unquestionably true. From my own observation I am convinced that did not fires annually run over all the prairies, young trees would encroach upon the open expanse with marvelous rapidity, and perhaps ultimately cover the entire surface.

It is understood that the matter is before Congress, and that Commissioner Edmonds, of the General Land Office, has made a report upon it. The telegraphic synopsis already published by you is all that has been made public, but from that it is evident that he deems it an important matter for legislation. The propriety of Congressional action is apparent.

These waste lands are, in fact, the property of the General Government, and while their value in dollars and cents, at the Government price, is very inconsiderable, their value as the prospective homes of a coming generation of sturdy farmers is beyond estimation. I know that even now there is comparatively little land open to the homestead settler which is contiguous to timber. Where, then, shall we put the emigrants who are swarming the seaports of Europe, awaiting shipment to this land of promise? There are truly many millions of acres yet untouched by the plow in Illinois, Iowa, &c.; and even much land in the Atlantic States that will yield a remunerative return to the labor of many more hands than are now employed, but the country cannot afford to give up as unproductive soil all these vast stretches of hundreds on hundreds of miles, which only need trees to change their whole economic aspect. Let us hope, then, for immediate and enlightened action by Congress, which, if not attaining to, shall at least be a step toward a general system for the reclamation of these treeless lands which now comprise by far the larger portion of all our public domain.

RANDOLPH.

Washington, D. C., June 2, 1866.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Aleppo	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Belona	June 6	New-York	London.
Teutonia	June 9	New-York	Hamburg.
City of London	June 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	June 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	June 9	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Hibernia	May 22	Glasgow	New-York.
Africa	May 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Allemannia	May 26	Hamburg	New-York.
Erin	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, WEST INDIES, &C.

Columbia	June 6	Havana.	
Alabama	June 9	New-Orleans.	
Monterey	June 9	New-Orleans.	
Star of the Union	June 9	New-Orleans.	
Andrew Johnson	June 9	Vera Cruz and Havana.	
Northern Light	June 11	Panama.	
Santiago de Cuba	June 20	Nicaragua.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—E. K. Smart, W. Lyall, W. H. Burroughs, R. Van Valkenburg, S. T. Smith, Geo. Wait, W. R. Howland, James Hogan, Miss M. A. Hull, Miss E. T. Hull, C. E. Wonderitch, B. D. Drake, Mrs. Gen. Early and daughter, Dr. S. H. Parish and lady, Mrs. Holton, Miss E. Ely, Miss McLean, W. H. Beers, Miss J. B. Smith, Mrs. G. H. Shields, C. C. White, N. Shott, Capt. Siboux, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. S. Riels, John Law and lady, J. Poussel, and 15 in the steerage.

In steamer Virginia, from Galveston—Capt. J. H. Perkins, Mrs. T. M. Shirley, child and servant, Chas. Hammill, Mrs. J. E. Preston, Mrs. Bishop, Master Bishop, R. H. Peck, Miss M. E. Peck, Miss R. Clark, H. Rodman, Mrs. D. Neill and 2 children, T. Harswell, W. Scott.

In bark Phillippine, from Table Bay, C. G. H.—Mr. and Mrs. Peabody and child, Mrs. Pringle, Mr. Pringle, Miss Pringle, George Hemming.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 28 | Moon rises...12 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 34 | Gov. Island. 2 13 | Hell Gate.... 3 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamers J. Thomson, Moore, Baltimore; Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Glaucus, Gale, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Gamecock, Sherboone, Hong Kong, D. G. Bacon; Plymouth Rock, Warren, Bio, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Constantine, Cruvey, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Thames, (Br.,) Arnold, St. John, N. B., Peabody, Willis & Co.; J. Kepler, (Brem.,) Rabe, Cadiz, Ruger Bros.; Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, G. S. Stephenson & Son.

Brigs Maria White, Bryant, Rockland, H. W. Loud & Co.; J. P. Nevius, Cole, Trinidad, Brett, Son & Co.; E. Miller, (Br.,) Crowley, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Messenger, Yarmouth, Boyd & Hincken; Jane Brundage, (Br.,) Fitzpatrick, Demerara, F. W. Whitney.

Schooners Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Philadelphia, Goldthwaite & Co.; Saladin, (Br.,) Charlton, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ventrosa, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; America, (Br.,) Nickerson, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; S. K. Gale, (Br.,) Redding, Yarmouth, Boyd & Hincken.

Sloop Deep River, Berger, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre May 24, and Brest 26th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. June 4, 9:30 A. M., off Chincoteague, passed brig Helen O. Phinney, of Portland, apparently bound into the Delaware.

Steamship Gussie Telfair, Dean, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with cotton to O. P. Pierson.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Young, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Virginia, Spencer, Galveston 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. May 30, at 9 A. M., lat. 24 18, lon. 83, spoke brig Huron, of St. John, N. B., from Mobile for Liverpool.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to the Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Ship John Bright, Dawson, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. and 753 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark Mozart, (Brem.,) Baetjer, Bremen 31 ds., with mdse. and 385 passengers to Charles Luling & Co.

Bark Seventeenth of May, (Norw.,) Ditlefsen, Bordeaux 46 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Phillipine, (of London,) Pow, Table Bay, C. G. H., 48 ds., with wool, &c., to C. J. & F. W. Coggill.

Schr. S. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Leocadia, Kelley, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Frances, Packard, Philadelphia, for Cohasset.

Schr. L. A. Talies, Dead, Albany, for Norwalk.

Schr. Venus, Pursey, Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke.

Schr. J. A. Rich, Higgins, Rondout, for Boston.

SAILED—Steamship Saratoga.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., light.

Below.

Ship City of Montreal, Daggett, Glasgow April 2.

Ship May Queen, Mundt, Cardiff April 2.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 5—Arr. bark Rebecca Goddard, from Algoa Bay; brig Brooklyn, from St. Marc.

Miscellaneous.

The French frigate Jean Bart, has come to anchor in Quarantine.

The schr. Col. Kearney, Roberts, from Calais for New-York, was run into, during a thick fog, off Seguin, on Saturday last, by an unknown schooner, and lost bowsprit, jibboom, cutwater, &c., and put into Portland 5th inst., where she will repair without discharging.

The bark reported by telegraph as the Woodward, from Liverpool for Galveston, ashore and bilged near the latter port, is probably the Woodlands, Capt. Williams, which sailed from Liverpool March 30.

Spoken, &c.

Atalanta—steamship, hence for London, May 26, lat. 42 28, lon. 58 39.

Lilly—brig, from Sunderland for New-York, 80 ds. out, June 2, lat. 40 12, lon. 68 47.

Prinz Albert—ship, bound W., May 11, off Fire Island.

Uncle Joe—ship, bound E., May 17, lat. 46 46, lon. 35.

Foreign Ports.

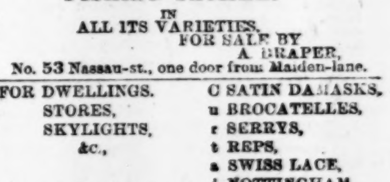
At Algoa Bay, April 12, bark Comet, for Boston in 5 ds.; bark Saxon, for New-York in 20 ds., and brig Picadilly, for do. in 15 days.

At Malaga, May 16, barks Adelaide, Plummer, and N. M. Haven, Smith, for New-York, ldg., to sail on or before the 9th. Cld. schr. Rajah, (Holstein,) Eggers, New-York.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., June 4, ship Star of the West, Perry, New-York. Cld. 4th, schr. Mary Louisa, from Philadelphia.

CURES SCROFULA.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER cures Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Ulcers, Cancers, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, &c. It acts upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys and Digestive Organs. A most powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative. Circulars free. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by all Druggists.



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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 365. June 5, 1866.
76, 22, 54, 46, 84, 7, 18, 72, 65, 30, 64, 47, 1, 67.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 366, June 5, 1866.
51, 77, 41, 18, 25, 23, 59, 6, 48, 10, 42, 36, 19.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 265, June 5, 1866.
7, 24, 25, 53, 60, 69, 14, 40, 32, 26, 34, 5, 33, 19.
SHELBY—Class No. 266, June 5, 1866.
77, 16, 67, 40, 21, 14, 31, 75, 68, 34, 74, 36, 18.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, CIRCULARS, information, &c., sent. Prizes cashed in all legal lotteries. J. R. CLAYTON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

ALL PRIZES IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and other legalized lotteries cashed. Information given. P. GAIGE, Broker, No. 738 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PATERSON RACES—SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE—Steeple Chase. A Handicap for all ages, of $750. About three miles, with twenty-seven jumps.

Zigzag, 161 pounds; Nannie Craddock, 161 pounds; Roscoe, 147 pounds; General Williams, 140 pounds.

No vehicles admitted to the field until after this day.

SECOND RACE.—The Underwood Gift of $200, for all ages. One mile dash.

Zeb. Ward enters b. f. by Knight of St. George, dam by Albion, 4 years; F. Morris enters gr. h. Wroysneck, Jr., 5 years; J. W. Weldon enters b. c. Luther, 4 years; J. Rundyke enters ch. h. War Bashaw, 6 years; M. H. Sanford enters b. f. Dot, 3 years; D. McDaniels enters ch. c. by Mohegan, dam by Boston, 4 years.

THIRD RACE.—Premium of $500, for all ages, three mile dash.

J. Hunter enters b. h. Kentucky, 5 years; E. Snedeker enters b. f. Lady Dan Bryant, 4 years; M. H. Sanford enters b. m. Nannie Butler, 5 years.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling race for $300 of all ages, 1¼ mile dash.

Zeb. Ward enters b. c. Buckhalldas, 4 years, $600.
P. C. Bush enters b. f. Silkstone, 4 years, $600.
F. Morris enters gr. h. Throgsneck, Jr., 5 years, $1,000.
J. S. Watson enters ch. g. Aldebaran, 6 years, $600.
D. McDaniels enters ch. g. by Arlington, 5 years, $600.

Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. run direct to the course at 11 and 11:45 A. M., returning when the races are over.

R. B. CHISWELL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
New-York, June 4, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE SEVEN and three-tenths (7 3-10) coupons, payable June 15, inst., will now be received for examination.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.